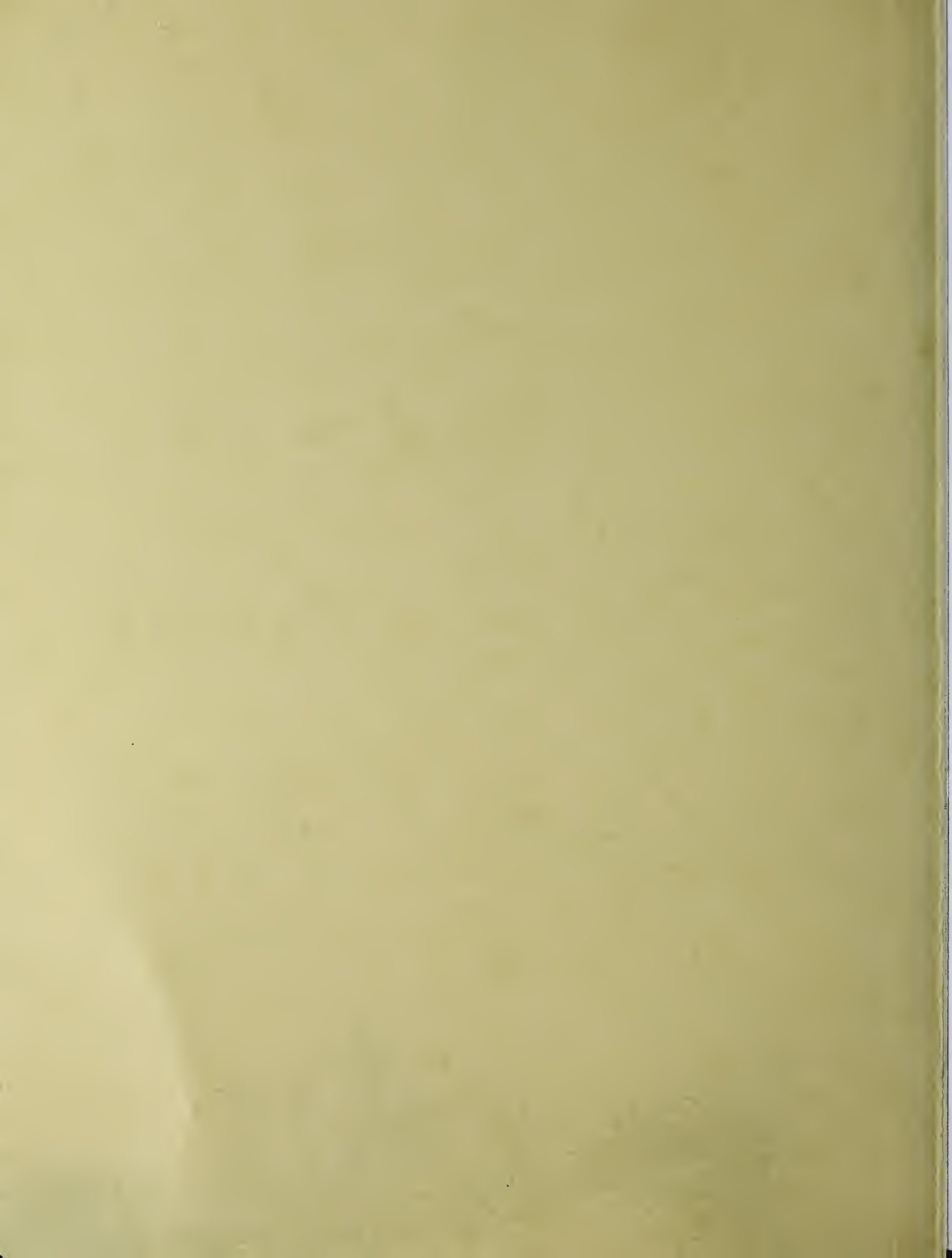


HOTELS VISITED

DRAWER 12A

ILLINOIS IN GENERAL

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Illinois

Hotels Visited by Lincoln

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

From the files of the
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

Famous Illinois Tavern.

Where Lincoln, When a Circuit Riding Lawyer, Swapped Stories.

With the demolition of the old Kelley tavern, torn down to make room for a barn, there passed one of the famous old hostleries of Illinois. Built in 1839, the old tavern became the stopping place of all west bound travelers, it being the only hotel between Danville and Urbana on the state road.

For years it enjoyed great popularity, especially during its ownership by Joseph Kelley, who operated it from 1840 until 1864. During the '50s it was the regular stopping place of the old time circuit riding lawyers, among whom were Abraham Lincoln and Judge David Davis. Both Lincoln and Davis were warm friends of Kelley, whose ready wit and great fund of stories made him a favorite with both men. 1807.

Often Lincoln's coming, being heralded about the surrounding country, drew scores of farmers to the hotel, and not infrequently residents of Urbana drove down to enjoy the contest between the two great story tellers. However well equipped with new material was Mr. Kelley he always found himself vanquished by Mr. Lincoln, whose fund of anecdotes seemed inexhaustible. Old residents say that the two champions frequently told stories almost all night, Lincoln sitting in an immense armchair, with wide rockers and a buffalo robe cushion, known to the household as "Abe's chair." The old chair is still in the possession of the Kelley family, one of its most cherished heirlooms.

The old tavern played an important part in the social life of the community. Here during the winter months assembled all the young people for miles around to dance and enjoy themselves. In the yard were held the turkey shoots on Thanksgiving and Christmas, when the pioneers assembled to prove their wonderful skill with their old muzzle loading firearms. Whisky on these occasions flowed freely, and some famous fights have occurred about the old building, but for the most part the early settler was good natured, even in his cups, and no serious damage was done in these encounters.

Remembered Lincoln As Guest of Old Hotel

Cleveland, O., Nov. 25. —
(United Press)—Cleveland's oldest woman resident is dead.

Mrs. Marlan Sellos Davis, 93, who lived continuously in this city for eighty-one years, and who could recall the old days when Chicago was only a small Lake Michigan trading post, passed peacefully. Death was due to old age.

The venerable lady liked best to tell of when Abraham Lincoln stopped at the old Kennard hotel, which then stood at what is now St. Clair avenue North West and West Sixth street, and which was operated by herself and husband. The old Kennard was then the favorite stopping place of celebrities.

Mrs. Davis was born in Bedfordshire, England, in 1831. She was brought by her parents to America and directly to Cleveland when she was eleven years old. / 523

LINCOLN'S VISIT TO CARLINVILLE

Much Local Interest Aroused By The Democrat's Story

Was Guest of "Squire" Palmer According to Early Settlers—Some Interesting Sidelights.

The story of Abraham Lincoln's visit to Carllinville back in the early days as told in last week's Democrat, has attracted considerable attention. Anything concerning the life of the martyr President always arouses great interest. Among those who were reminded of things they had heard about Lincoln's visit to this city were A. H. Bell, George B. Arnett, W. H. Stoddard and F. D. Gore. Mr. Bell said that the large oak tree standing in his yard at his residence on South Broad street, is one of the original trees that was on that block when Lincoln came to Carllinville. Mr. Bell has resided there for 50 years and the old tree is one of the landmarks of this part of the county. It is very large, measuring five feet in diameter and is well preserved. It is one of a grove of trees that once covered the block including the site where the Methodist church now stands. Sometime ago some Carllinville women photographed this tree.

There is some difference of opinion about the tradition handed down as to some of the circumstances of Lincoln's visit to the county seat of Macoupin. George Arnett, father of George B. Arnett, who was one of the pioneers of this county, was present and heard Lincoln speak. The senior Arnett died several years ago. His son, George Arnett, says that he heard his father say that Lincoln walked alone from the C. & A. depot to the place of speaking. On arriving uptown Lincoln asked for "Squire" Palmer, meaning the late General John M. Palmer, and was directed to his home.

W. H. Stoddard has the story of Lincoln's visit to Carllinville, which was told to him by the late P. Braley, one of the early settlers of this community and a well known anti-slavery man. Mr. Stoddard says that Mr. Braley told him that the (Mr. Braley) Samuel T. Mayo and General Palmer met Lincoln at the depot with an old-fashioned carriage. They rode with him to the residence of Gen. Palmer, which at that time was where Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Gore now live. The party took dinner at the Palmer home. If this is a fact it would mean that Lincoln spoke in the afternoon. Mr. Stoddard came with his parents

to this city in 1865. He says that the platform on which Lincoln stood, and made his now famous speech was still standing when he came here. It was on the Methodist church lot some distance from what is now the northeast corner of the church. Mr. Stoddard says that he remembers that the logs of which the platform was built, rested on four blocks sawed from a tree on the same lot. He says that the platform stood there for many years after Lincoln's visit to this city. He says that Mr. Braley told him that Lincoln came here in 1858, during his campaign against Douglass.

In 1858, during the Lincoln-Douglass campaign, F. D. Gore then a lad was residing at Plainview. One day a passenger train stopped at the depot. Attached to the train was a flat car on which a cannon was mounted. His father, the late David Gore, pointed out to him two men whom he said were Lincoln and Douglass—a tall man and a short man. Mr. Gore says that he cannot now recall what, if anything, his father told him about the political side of the matter, or where the two great men were going when the train passed through Plainview.

July 21, 1926

LINCOLN'S VISIT TO CARLINVILLE

Paul M. Angle Writes Interesting Letter About Lincoln

Files of Democrat Examined—Lincoln Spoke in "Morton's Grove"

August 31, 1858.

The story of Lincoln's visit to Carlinville continues to attract much attention and interest. The story of local residents which was published July 21st, created unusual interest.

But this is not confined alone to Carlinville. It has been read with much interest in other places, namely, Springfield, Lincoln's old home. Paul M. Angle, the executive secretary of the Lincoln Centennial association of the capital city read the first account, which appeared in The Democrat July 14th. After reading the story Mr. Angle was kind enough to write us the following interesting letter containing much valuable data:

Springfield, Ill., July 21, 1926.

Mr. J. E. McClure,
The Carlinville Democrat,
Carlinville, Ill.

Dear Mr. McClure:—

I have seen The Carlinville Democrat for July 14th, and have a little information to volunteer regarding Lincoln's speech in your city.

Lincoln spoke in Carlinville, Aug. 31, 1858. There are two different bits of evidence proving this. One of them is the list of Lincoln's speaking appointments published in the Illinois State Journal for Aug. 6, 1858. The other is a letter of Lincoln's to J. M. Palmer, dated Springfield, Aug. 5, 1858, in which Lincoln says: "I have concluded, however, to speak at your town on Tuesday, August 31st," etc. This letter is to be found in Nicolay & Hay's Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln, III, p. 199.

Lincoln's Carlinville address was one of a series of many made during the Lincoln-Douglas campaign of 1858. While the candidates participated in joint debate only seven times, each one spoke almost daily. Lincoln's active campaign thus began with a speech at Beardstown on August 12th, following one made there the previous day by Douglas. The day before he spoke at Carlinville, Lincoln made an address at Tremont in Tazewell county, and two days after his Carlinville visit he spoke at Clinton in Dewitt county.

Undoubtedly contemporary evidence exists as to the exact place where Lincoln spoke in Carlinville and as to the crowd present. Have you a file of the Republican paper of 1858? If so, I am pretty sure that you will find in there an extensive description of the meeting. The Democratic paper probably noticed the meeting too, if for no other reason than to poke fun at it. I rather doubt whether I will have time to run this down myself, but if I do I shall let you know what I find.

Very truly yours,
PAUL M. ANGLE.

Announcement of Lincoln's Coming.

Since the receipt of Mr. Angle's letter, we have been able to secure access to the files of The Democrat of 1858, containing the speech of Mr. Lincoln and also the announcement in the paper of his coming to Carlinville. The announcement which was in the editorial column was as follows, under date of Aug. 26, 1858:

"Come. Come, Grand Mass Meeting of Freemen of Macoupin. Abe Lincoln, Lyman Trumbull, Frank Blair, J. H. Matheny and others are expected August 31st. Let everybody get ready to come. Grand Rally of the friends of Liberal principles will be held in Carlinville, Tuesday, August 31st.

Hon. Ab Lincoln, Senator Trumbull and other distinguished speakers will be here to address the people on the issues involved in the present canvass. Let the friends of the cause prepare in time to come up in their might and numbers from every precinct."

"Hon. A. Lincoln's Speech."

The issue of The Democrat of September 2, 1858, contained Lincoln's address in full. It was over a column in length and the headline was "Hon. A. Lincoln's Speech."

The comment in The Democrat preceding the speech, was as follows:

"Agreeable to arrangements, Mr. Lincoln arrived here Tuesday morning and was quietly conducted to the 'American House,' it having been previously arranged by his friends that no sign of man worship should take place and no gaudy display be made to captivate the crowd (a la Douglas)—but that the people and Lincoln should be perfectly free to regulate their own concern in their own way.

All other speakers looked for, unexpectedly disappointed us. The meeting was quite large—many gentlemen estimate it at 1,000 legal voters—and we doubt of Douglas can get a larger number of men together even with the circus.

At 3 o'clock this large crowd of citizens assembled at 'Morton's Grove' where Mr. Lincoln entertained them with an honest, logical and telling speech."

In the course of his speech Lincoln

referred apparently with some pathos, to those whom he had voted for for President. He said:

"In '32 I voted for Henry Clay; in '36 for the Hugh L. White ticket; in '40 for Tip and Tyler; in '44 I made the last great effort for Old Harry of the west with my friend, Dr. Heaton. But we got gloriously whipped. Taylor was elected in '48 and we fought nobly for Scott in '52."

At the close of Mr. Lincoln's speech The Democrat says that Judge Palmer (afterwards Gen. Palmer) was loudly called for and made a vigorous speech supporting Lincoln.

Then the account of the meeting was concluded with this paragraph:

"The meeting adjourned with three cheers for Ab. Lincoln, three for Palmer and three for the Union ticket."

Don A. Burke, one of Carlinville's lifelong residents, says that at the time Lincoln came to Carlinville in 1858, what is now known as the "Matthews home," was occupied by Dr. Morton, a physician. He had a son, Frank Morton, and the son and Mr. Burke were boys together. Mr. Burke's statement seems to fix beyond any doubt the exact location of Morton's Grove. The impression seems to be among the older residents of Carlinville that the "Dr. Heaton" whom Lincoln mentioned in his speech, was a resident of Virden.

, July 28, 1926

LINCOLN'S VISIT TO CARLINVILLE

Fred Rogge Tells of Seeing and Hearing Lincoln

Is Former Resident of Carlinville
and Veteran of the Civil War—
Is in 80th Year.

Nearly all of the older readers of The Democrat remember Fred Rogge, formerly of Carlinville. He is a veteran of the civil war. Though he is over 80 years of age he is a keen observer and writes most interestingly. He has been reading the stories of Lincoln's visit to Carlinville which have appeared in this paper. And now the fact comes out that he too, saw Lincoln on the day he came to Carlinville back in 1858. Mr. Rogge tells most interestingly about it as follows:

National Military Home,
Leavenworth, Kas., July 23, 1926.
Dear Editor:—

Being a veteran of the civil war from old Macoupin it stands to reason that I should admire the great war President, the "Father Abraham," of the private soldier and "Honest Abe," of the plain people; the backbone of the United States in war and in peace.

Statement of my late Comrade Joe Padget and that of Nicholas Schaefer, son of Peter Schaefer, a friend of my father, Michael G. Rogge, both pioneer farmers of Macoupin county in 1853, has interested me greatly. It causes me to write you and make a few remarks regarding Abraham Lincoln's visit at Carlinville in the fall of 1858. It is true there were only a few Republican voters at the county seat at that now far distant day. And the simple reason was that nearly all the leading citizens of Carlinville were southern born—natives of Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina—Andy Jackson Democrats to the backbone. However, there were many pioneer farmers in the county, who in 1856, voted for Free Speech, Free Press and Fremont, who favored and who defended Lincoln's policy when he came to Carlinville. That was the reason Peter Schaefer and Michael Rogge attended the meeting. That also was the reason their young sons were present to learn some wisdom. There is absolutely no doubt about the locality or exact spot where Lincoln spoke, but if my memory can still be depended on, there was a shady grove of younger trees and not a lone oak tree; now all vanished, covered up by the Methodist church, where a bronze tablet should be placed in memory of the man who abolished slavery for ever and saved the Union of all our '48 states during the darkest days of our country. Please remember that Nicholas Schaefer was only 9 years of age and Fred Rogge but 12 at the time of this Lincoln rally, an age when two such

farmer boys take no stock in politics and little interest in any important question of the day. In order to prove this, I must confess slipping away from Daddy and the meeting to attend a horseshoe pitching contest in the old brick court house yard near by, where some "ungodly" Democratic lawyers were making things very lively. In after years, my father often explained the strong points of what Lincoln said that day, and how every one of those points became a fact.

Kansas became a free state in spite of bitter strife between abolitionist and slavery advocates and the house divided in itself—half free and half slave, was no longer divided after Lee surrendered at Appomattox Court House in old Virginia, April 9, 1865. Lincoln's visit to Carlinville was short. He was the guest of John M. Palmer, his intimate friend and fellow lawyer. I have now passed my 80th milestone of life, but still see that tall speaker, his rugged, clean shaven face and kindly smile, the same smile that won the love of all children in Springfield who consulted him when in trouble.

Very truly yours,
FRED ROGGE.

Carlinville, Ill.

LINCOLN'S VISIT TO CARLINVILLE

American House Was Landmark of Early Days.

"Mine Host" Was a man of Importance—Fred Rogge Tells of Fargone Days.

Last week we published a letter written by Fred Rogge. He told of being present when Abraham Lincoln made his speech in Carlinville in 1858. Our readers will recall that when Lincoln came to this city to speak he stopped for a while at the American House. Mr. Rogge read that story in The Democrat, and was much interested in this fact. Being a native of Carlinville, Mr. Rogge wrote us a letter telling about the American House in the early days in this city. We feel sure that the letter will be of interest not only to the older readers of this paper but to the younger generation as well. Mr. Rogge's letter follows:

Seventy years ago travelers from all sections of Illinois who had business in Carlinville arrived mostly on horseback and put up at the "American House." To early Macoupin county pioneers it was known as the "Tavern," with home cooking, heavy feather beds in winter, home-made quilts in summer. It was opened for the entertainment of man and beast in 1852, or about the time the first passenger train of the Chicago & Alton railroad rolled into town. Old timers were astonished when informed that this fast train could make Springfield in 2½ hours unless it was blocked by cattle or wild deer between Prairie Station, as Nilwood was called, and Virden.

The American House was located on the north side of West Main street, about half-way between the public square and the C. & A. depot; a little east of Weer's mill, better known as the Red mill. Of course, like everything at that time, the house was old-fashioned, but comfortable and home-like; no luxurious bar, no tipping of waiters and not much style. In those now-far-distant days Carlinville was absolutely without a public saloon, because it was customary for all grocerymen to have a barrel of liquor on tap in the rear of the store, free to all customers, who needed a nip for stomach trouble or snakebites, also for chills and fever, as whisky and quinine mixed was considered the best remedy—highly recommended by some of the best doctors in Carlinville.

The American House may not be classed as historic, but it surely had a story of its own. There was a framed motto on the wall back of the office counter that always interested me whenever I entered the hostelry in my boyhood days. It was "Don't worry, the sun is shining behind the clouds." That motto may have been the reason why so many young, loving couples headed for matrimony were married in the Tavern office. Anyway I was present on a rainy day when Squire Dave McDaniel officiated in place of the Methodist minister, who was out of town shooting prairie chickens. This happy couple came up from Nieman's settlement, now Mt. Olive, and they returned there without going on a honeymoon, simply because Macoupin county people were not overloaded with any surplus wealth; consequently honeymoon trips were frequently dispensed with. Those who had the cash made a trip to Springfield. Those considered rich went as far as Alton and from that "Hill city" per Mississippi river steamboat to St. Louis and return. The American House kept no hotel register, which was very unfortunate, as it would be an interesting relic of those good old days. There was no printed bill of fare, because some of our worthy forefathers could not read English or any other language, consequently there was no necessity or demand for same. The proprietor was the whole show, a combination of Landlord, clerk, waiter and porter. He regularly donned his Prince Albert coat 10 minutes before mealtime, opened his dinning room door five minutes later, rang the bell and stood at attention until all his guests were seated. Everything had been placed on the loaded table excepting coffee, biscuits and cornbread, which was carried in from the kitchen red hot. Sundays, there was a real chicken dinner, not old roosters, but young pullets, at 25 cents per plate, which our young folks of today may not believe, but nevertheless is true.

Yours truly,
FRED ROGGE.

MARKER UNVEILED

Appropriate Services Held at Unveiling
of Stone Marking Tavern Where
Lincoln Was a Guest in 1844

PATRIOTIC SPEECHES MADE

The services held last Thursday unveiling the marker designating the spot where Abraham Lincoln was a guest when he visited Rockport in 1844, were very impressive and attended by a good crowd of citizens including a number of visitors.

The school children marched from the school buildings to the position in front of the north door of the court house where the services were held. Mrs. Mina Cook was master of ceremonies and introduced the speakers. Speeches were made by Supt. T. V. Pruitt, of the Rockport schools; by Representative A. J. Wedeking, of Dale, and by Mrs. Bess Ehrmann. All talks were appropriate and the speakers were highly complimented and their addresses much appreciated.

After the ceremony at the court house the assemblage went to the northeast corner of Main and Second streets where the marker was placed near the Sargent house and the ceremony of unveiling the marker took place.

The marker bears the following inscription:

"Rockport Tavern

"Built 1882. Where Abraham Lincoln, a Clay Elector, was a guest in 1844.

"Sponsored by the Business and Professional Women's Club of Rockport.

Oct. 28, 1926."

George Honig and James W. Turner, of Evansville, were among the visitors. Mr. Honig is interested in a Lincoln statue and Mr. Turner is writing a life of Lincoln and was here getting data for his book.

Following is the address of Mrs. Ehrmann:

Old newspapers are often very valuable and when filed away will in years to come be equal to a history of the time, in which they were published. So far as we know the only description of Abraham Lincoln as he looked while in Rockport in 1844, is in an old Rockport Journal published between 25 or 30 years ago and is told by a man who saw him at that time.

This article was preserved and came into possession of Mrs. Calder Ehrmann, curator of the Spencer County Historical Society, and was read by her at the dedication of the marker near the old Sargent house where Lincoln was a guest in 1844. It was then called a tavern and later was bought by the Sargent family and is still owned by them.

Following is the newspaper story:

"In 1844, when Lincoln was a Clay elector, he made a trip back to Spencer county, his old home, the first trip since he left it for Illinois fourteen years before. Among the speeches he delivered while here in the interest of the Whig candidate was one in the court house in Rockport.

"The above picture shows the tavern where he stopped, and a building yet standing in pretty good condition. For about the last fifty years it has been known as the 'Sargent House' because owned by that family.

"Squire J. L. Stewart, one of our oldest native residents, who has married hundreds of Kentucky run-away couples, was an errand boy at the above tavern when Lincoln stayed there and remembers the visit well, he then being fourteen years old.

"Speaking this week of the memory he said: 'It was along in the early fall when Lincoln came to town, riding through from Illinois horseback, stopping in the upper part of the county before reaching Rockport.

"I remember very well my first sight of him—he was so gangling, tall and awkward looking. He had on a brownish colored suit of clothes and an old fashioned fur cap. Of course he hadn't got famous then but attracted attention.

"The afternoon of the day he was here he spoke in the old brick court house that stood in the corner of the yard, where the cannon is now. There was a good crowd to hear him

and he spoke on Protection. I was just a boy but went along with the rest of the people to the speaking. I recollect that he urged the men to vote for Clay and Protection.

"The next day he rode away."

"Besides having the honor of sheltering the immortal Lincoln the old tavern had several guests in early days of state prominence.

"The brick part of the house was built in 1836 by Daniel Brown. The brick were made just across the street south. The property was in various hands as a tavern until 1860 when John Sargent, grandfather of Druggist J. A. Sargent, bought it and it has been in that family ever since.

"At present it is owned by Capt. W. H. Sargent, who now lives in Fordsville, Ky."

HOTEL WHERE GREAT DEBATER WAS GUEST IN '58

ROOM HE OCCUPIED ON THAT
OCCASION OBJECT OF
SIGHT-SEERS

BUILDING BEGAN IN 1856,
COMPLETED TWO YEARS LATER

In Its Day One of Finest Places of
Its Kind; Scene of Many
Notable Functions

With the celebration today of the seventy-first anniversary of the Lincoln-Douglas debate, the Brewster house, where Lincoln was a guest at the time of the debate, becomes a center of interest.

This venerable hostelry bears a plate at the front marked "1858". The hotel was begun in 1856, but not completed until 1858. An item in the Freeport Journal of Nov. 18, 1856, stated that the fourth story was then going up. A group of business men financed its erection. It was considered a remarkably fine hotel for a town of the size of Freeport at the time. The first guests were admitted Aug. 25, 1857, and the list as printed in the Freeport Journal of Aug. 26, shows they were from Chicago, Buffalo, Rochester, Springfield, Mass., Madison, Wis., and as well as Freeport and nearby towns. For many years it was the social center of Freeport. All important functions of the town were held there.

Banquet July 4, 1858

July 4, 1858, a great fourth of July celebration was held at Freeport. The Declaration of Independence was read in both English and German and there were orations in English and German. In the evening a big banquet was held at the

Brewster House and the mere list of toasts as given filled a column. The new hotel was then conducted by Clark & Ferris, and the toast as proposed to the new hotel was:

"The Brewster House—Under the management of its present gentlemanly proprietors and their amiable wives, it must ever be a favorable resort to the weary and travel-stained."

In but little more than a month was to come the distinction that was to cling to the place throughout all after years. The choice by Stephen A. Douglas of Freeport as one of the points for a joint debate with Abraham Lincoln on the issue of slavery, was to bring to Freeport and to the Brewster not only the largest crowds they had ever known but a future president himself. Moreover, a great turning point in American history may be said to have been passed there, for it was at Freeport that Lincoln forced Douglas to take the stand which all historians agree split the democratic party and resulted in Lincoln's election two years later. And it was in his room at the Brewster according to his friends present, that Lincoln decided, and against their advice, to put his now famous questions to Douglas that were to undo the "Little Giant." It is said he wrote out their final form there.

Lincoln Occupies Room 50

According to S. L. Friedley, present proprietor of the Brewster House, Lincoln was assigned to what is now Room 50, on the third floor, at the corner of Stephenson and State (earlier Mechanic) streets. The ground floor of the building was used for stores and offices, by C. L. Little and W. Hyde. A long, straight stairway led from the front entrance to the second floor where were the hotel office, a circular bar, the parlors and dining room. The bedrooms were on the third and fourth floors. On the second floor was a balcony along the two streets and it was from this that Lincoln and Douglas spoke to their partisans who welcomed them and where they also appeared together in the evening. This balcony was taken down by Mr. Friedley years ago to prevent accidents from circus crowds

overloading it. Douglas and his friends had rooms opposite Lincoln's, but Douglas stayed over night at Postmaster Brawley's.

Clark & Ferris First Managers

When the hotel was opened it was conducted by Warren Clark and Orrin Ferris under the firm name of Clark & Ferris, Mrs. Charles F. Stocking is a granddaughter of Mr. Clark and Mrs. W. E. Boyington is a daughter of Mr. Ferris. It was then one of the largest hotels west of Chicago, but Freeport was then an important railroad point on the Galena-Chicago line. In its palmy days elaborate menus were served, as shown by menu cards still preserved there.

Of course, when Lincoln was there the hotel had no modern conveniences, no electric lights or telephones, no running water in the rooms, no steam heat, no elevators, no signal bells, no fire escapes, no Gideon Bibles. Water was originally obtained from a spring between the hotel and the Pecatonica river. Tin wash pans hung on the walls. The rooms were heated in winter with wood stoves of which there were over 70, and were lighted with candles or sperm oil lamps as kerosene had not yet become a commercial commodity. Huge cisterns were built in streets for fire protection.

Name Changed to "Howard House"

In the course of its long history the hotel has had various proprietors, and for a brief time it was closed. For a time it was known as the Howard House.

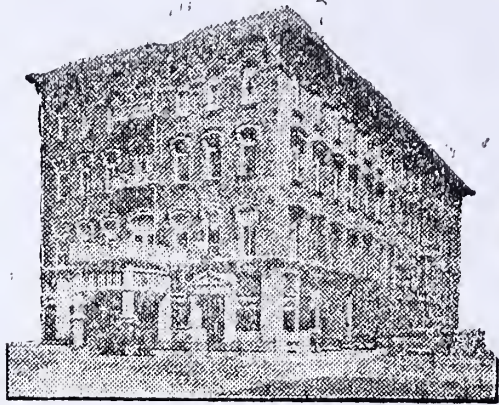
For many years it was conducted by Col. and Mrs. J. S. Gates, who restored the name of Brewster House to it. Col. Gates also had the hotel office moved from the second floor to the ground floor and the dining room to the basement. Col. Gates died in 1893. His widow later married Samuel Friedley, the present proprietor.

Lincoln's Room a Shrine

In the room occupied by Lincoln hangs a large picture of the old Lincoln log cabin near Farmington, Ill., presented to the hotel by Mrs. Eleanor Gridley, Lincoln writer and author of "From Log Cabin to White House." The picture bears an inscription by her. Mrs. Gridley was a guest at the Brewster some years ago and may attend the unveiling ceremony here Aug. 27. In a recent letter to the Lincoln-Douglas society she writes:

"You will find in the Brewster House, which has been del-

Brewster Hotel As It Is Today and As It Looked At Time Of Debate



Lincoln and Douglas were guests at the Brewster the day of the debate. Lincoln stayed over night, and his room has since become a mecca for visitors, many travelers stopping over in Freeport to view his bedchamber and the Lincoln

boulder a short distance from the hotel.

The two famous debaters after appearing on the balcony of the old hotel together, left for the scene of their debate under the trees while cheering thousands marked the pathway to the oratorical battlefield.

egated as headquarters for your association during the coming celebration, a large picture, nicely framed, of the log cabin built by Abraham Lincoln and his father in the year 1831, and which as my personal property I presented to the management of the hotel to be hung in the room occupied by Abraham Lincoln when in Freeport on the occasion of that famous debate. I lived in this log cabin for several weeks while writing my story of Abraham Lincoln, "The Journey from the Log Cabin to the White House". This picture, I am confident, will be an object of interest to visitors during the anticipated celebration."

Has Many Noted Guests

Beginning with Lincoln and Douglas, many famous men have been guests or visitors at the Brewster, including General Grant, General John A. Logan, "the black eagle of

Illinois"; Joseph Medill, founder of the Chicago Tribune; E. B. Washburne, Robert R. Hitt, congressman; General Ben Butler, Robert T. Lincoln, William J. McKinley, before elected president; President Roosevelt, Leonard Sweet, Bob Ingersoll, William J. Bryan, John L. Sullivan, Senator Hiram Johnson, Robert M. LaFollette, Judge K. M. Landis, Gov. Len Small and others. Some years ago the late Senator Willis of Ohio and former Governor Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania were guests there. President Roosevelt called at the Brewster when here in 1903. General Grant came to Freeport Oct. 14, 1868, to visit Gen. Shaeffer. He was then the republican candidate for president and remained at the Shaeffer home a day or two. He was also in Freeport after he was president.

Famous Women Also Recalled

It is probable that the names of a considerable number of noted women

could be added to this list of celebrities associated with the Brewster. In her delightful book "My Life Story," Mrs. Amy Davis Winship, who grew up and lived for many years in the vicinity of Cedarville, tells of visits to Freeport in early days of such famous leaders in women's movements as Lucy Stone, Mary A. Livermore, Anna Dickinson, Susan B. Anthony, Tennessee Claflin and Frances Willard. She also recalls a visit and lecture by Emerson. Some of these, at least, were guests at the Brewster. Mrs. Winship tells of taking Susan B. Anthony on a muddy drive to visit an old friend in the country near Freeport. The Claflin sisters, who afterwards married into the English nobility, were generally regarded with abhorrence here because of their belief in spiritualism and their advocacy of personal liberty, yet rose to favor and distinction in England, while Anna Dickinson, the most popular woman speaker of her time, was soon forgotten.

All Lincoln associations with Freeport cluster about the Brewster, which may thus fittingly be called a Lincoln shrine, and it is expected that many thousands will visit it during the 71st anniversary celebration of the famed Lincoln-Douglas debate.

MANY MOTOR TOURISTS VISIT LINCOLN ROOM AT HISTORIC BREWSTER

Of equal interest to motor tourists, passing through the city, are the Lincoln-Douglas debate marker, established by the Elder William Brewster chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Lincoln room at the Brewster house.

Almost daily, throughout the summer months, visitors are shown the room occupied by Abraham Lincoln when a guest of the hostelry in 1858. And that it is considered something of a Lincoln shrine is apparent by the reverence of visitors who are permitted to see the room in which the interesting mementoes of the great emancipator are kept.

The close proximity of the marker and the Brewster house make it possible for motor tourists to visit both spots with comparative ease.

8
GEORGE W. DIXON
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27 July 1931

Dr. Louis A. Warren, Director
Lincoln Historical Research Foundation
Fort Wayne, Indiana

My dear Dr. Warren,

We have been told that the Rock River Hotel, a two story brick building in Oregon, Illinois has an interesting association with Abraham Lincoln. According to Mr. Kenneth Corcoran of the Rock River Hotel, Abraham Lincoln and John Wentworth occupied room no. 4 in this building some time in September, 1856, "when they delivered addresses in Oregon."

We have been unable to find any thing in our library to confirm this statement. Do you know of any such visit to Oregon and whether or not Lincoln stopped at this hotel ?

We should appreciate very much any information you may give us.

Yours sincerely,

Eleanor Conway
Eleanor Conway,
Library Supervisor.

EC:ImS

Oregon, Ill.

from River Hotel

get Abraham Lincoln

July 31, 1931

Eleanor Conway
Chicago Historical Society
Dearborn and Ontario
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Madam:

In answer to your inquiry about the address which was delivered by Abraham Lincoln in Oregon, Illinois, I would refer you to the Chicago Democratic Press for August 22, 1856 which gives a brief account of Lincoln's visit to Oregon on August 16, 1856.

Lincoln occupied a room in the hotel it must have been merely for conference purposes as he arrived there in the morning and left in the afternoon after the speech.

I hope this will help you in solving the problem before you.

Very sincerely yours,

LAW:VY

Director
LINCOLN HISTORICAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION

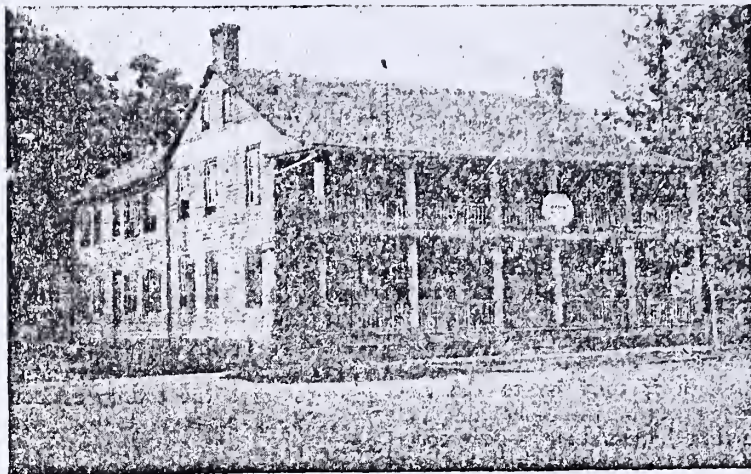
FREEPORT'S LINCOLN SHRINE TO BE RAZED

FREEPORT, Ill., Oct. 15. (UP)—^{Ft. Wayne Ind.}
The historic Brewster hotel, where
Lincoln and Douglas stayed the day of
their famous debate here on August 27,
1858, closed tonight.

It was understood that the four-
story brick hotel would be torn down
to make room for another structure.

The room in which Lincoln stayed
has been preserved exactly as it was
when he occupied it. Furnishings of
that room will be sold at auction with
the other hotel furnishings. The hotel
was built in 1857. 10-16-1904

LINCOLN "PUT UP" AT THE FRANKLIN HOUSE IN 1858



This is a picture of the old Franklin House on the site of the present Geo. V. Weise store where Abraham Lincoln lodged when he came to Greenville in September, 1858.

Greenville, Ill. 2-12-34

Edinburg, Illinois
July Sixteenth
1937

Dr. Louis A. Warren
The Lincoln National Life Insurance Co.
Fort Wayne, Indiana

My dear Mr. Warren:-

Please find enclosed some snapshots of the old Lincoln landmark located in Edinburg and also a descriptive sheet.

I hope to compile, in the very near future, some valuable information relating to the visitations of Mr. Lincoln as told to me by the two persons referred to on the data sheet. I will forward the accomplishments upon this subject at the earliest possible date.

Thanking you for your interest on this matter I beg to remain

Sincerely yours,

E. W. Renner

E. W. Renner
Lincoln Collector,

Enc 5

Lincoln In Edinburg.
His ownership and residence.

Photo Number one

This picture was taken viewing the old Hotel from the north-east corner and gives a very good view of the building as a whole. It will be noted that the veranda of the first story and the balcony of the second story extend almost the entire length of three sides.

Photo Number two

This picture shows the building as viewed from the Southeast corner giving a closer view of the structure of the building. As a further point of interest it may be well to mention the fact that many, if not all, of the clapboards of the structure are of solid walnut.

Photo three and four.

These photos are of the origin of the entire structure, inasmuch as the portions here shown were the first to be built and was located upon a plot some distance away from the present site, now known as the G.A. Wacker property. It from there was moved to the present location and the larger portion of the building was added to it.

As tradition speaks of this landmark the enlarging was made to facilitate accommodations for those who travelled by stage-coach and by horseback or other modes of travel. According to the statements of two of Edinburg's oldest citizens, Mr. Lincoln being the owner of the said property, took lodging in this building many times while serving as an Eighth Circuit rider.

Signed in testimony this Sixteenth day
of July in the year of our Lord
One thousand nine hundred thirty seven

By, *E. W. Renner*
E. W. Renner
Lincoln Collector,

July 21, 1937

Mr. M. W. Renner
Edinburg, Illinois

My dear Mr. Renner:

Will you please accept our very sincere thanks for the interesting photographs which you have forwarded and also the descriptive sheet, which makes them extremely interesting.

We will be very glad indeed to have any further information which you are able to gather about the historic places.

Very truly yours,

LAW:EB

Director

Lincoln Legend Clings to Inn; Curious Plague Mr. Way

"Is this where Lincoln really slept? And did he truly touch this door-knob? Was this the floor he stood on?"

To all such questions the laconic reply of John O. Way, owner of the Castle Inn on Ogden avenue, is simply: "I don't know. I wasn't 'round here then."

But a legend clings to the old frame building, sometimes called the Lincoln Tavern, that sets below the level of the highway on the northeast skirts of Hinsdale. A legend, that for all its possible foundation on fact, could not, if it were fiction, be dislodged by all the affidavits in Christendom. Abraham Lincoln spent the night there in 1858 and gave a speech in the ballroom on the second floor, regardless of what the scholars may say.

Fables Fine—Sometimes.

Fables are fine, says Mr. Way, restorer of antique furniture, but when a man tries to conduct a business surrounded by one, it can become a nuisance. He wishes to make it plain that he is not the custodian of a public museum. Each time the front door opens, jangling the sleigh bells above the sill, it interrupts his work on a 100-year old harpsichord.

Once a woman's club drove the 15 miles from Chicago to visit the Lincoln "shrine." Mr. Way believes that, becoming slightly confused, they thought themselves at Salem, Ill., or possibly at the Pre-emption House in Naperville.

"That solemn they were you'd have thought he [Lincoln] was stretched out in the next room," says Mr. Way, caressing the furniture in mock reverence.

Mr. Way Knows the Answers.

"Is that the original wall paper?" runs the one frequent question.

"I hope not," is Mr. Way's stock reply as he tries politely to cut the tour short so he can get back to work.

He bought the Castle Inn two years ago. It had been vacant for 12 years. For 65 years before that one family had owned it, operating a tavern during most of that period. The house register, supposed to have borne Lincoln's signature, is, unfortunately, lost, says Mr. Way, and the last person who could have witnessed his presence here is dead.

Dance Originator Born There.

One fact firmly established about the old tavern is generally overlooked by the sightseers. It was the birthplace of Loie Fuller, originator of the Flame and Serpent dances which thrilled Paris audiences at the Folies Bergeres before 1900.

She who became the close friend of Queen Marie of Rumania was born January, 1870, in a small downstairs room. Her father, because it was bitter cold in his own

farmhouse, brought his wife to the tavern, the warmest place in Fullersburg.

Mr. Way Has a Business.

Between visits from historical societies, students writing Lincoln themes and Scouts on field trips, Mr. Way cleans old rosewood mirrors, repairs grandfather clocks and renovates walnut dressers.

"No, I don't mind taking a little time to show folks around," said Mr. Way, returning to his shop. "But a man has got to run his business."

Living with a Lincoln legend obviously has its drawbacks.

LINCOLN LORE

Bulletin of the Lincoln National Life Foundation - - - - Dr. Louis A. Warren, Editor
Published each week by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana

Number 703

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

September 28, 1942

ILLINOIS LINCOLN HOTEL DIRECTORY

Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd, immediately after their marriage, went to live in Globe Tavern at Springfield which might be called their first Springfield residence, and in this hostelry their first child was born. In preparing to leave Springfield for Washington in February 1861 the Lincolns removed to the Chenery House and this hotel became their last Springfield home. Upon arrival in Washington the family secured rooms at the Willard Hotel where they remained until they occupied the White House.

In an attempt to make a complete Hotel Directory, identifying the public boarding houses, taverns, etc., where Lincoln may have taken at least one meal, this issue of the bulletin presents a partial list of towns in Illinois where Lincoln visited, and the known hotels operating in the towns in 1860. The editor of *Lincoln Lore* would appreciate very much just a note on a postal card from anyone who might give the name of a hotel patronized by Lincoln and a reference to where the printed information about the visit can be found.

Town	Name of Hotel
Albion	
Allentown	
Alton	Alton, Franklin, Piasa, Waverly
Amboy	Orient, Post
Anna	
Atlanta	Atlanta, Layton, Logan
Augusta	Augusta
Bath	
Beardstown	Farmer's Exchange, National, Virginia
Belleville	Belleville, Buena Vista, City, Farmers', Farmers', Franklin, National, Republican, St. Clair, Thomas
Bement	
Berlin	
Berry	
Blandensville	
Bloomington	Bronson, Majors', Matteson, Niccoll's, Phoenix, Pike, Waverly
Buck Grove	
Camden	
Canton	Clinton, Mississippi
Carlinville	America, Queen
Carmi	
Carrollton	Carrollton, Mansion
Carthage	Carthage, Patterson
Casey	
Centralia	Centralia, Henry
Champaign	Doane, National, Neil
Charleston	Bunnell, Misser
Chicago	Adams, American, Atlantic, Briggs, Burnett, Cambridge, Canal, Canal Port Avenue, City, Clifton, Clinton, Colby, Coston, Commercial, Cottage Grove, Darrow, Dearborn, Demsey, Doty's, Downing, Duncan, Eagle, Farmers', Farmers', Fortuna, Fort Wayne, Foster, Gage, Garden,

Gelis, German, Girard, Granite State, Hamilton, Houlsby, Lafayette, Lake Shore, Lake Street, Massasoit, Mason, Matteson, Meisur, Metropolitan, Michigan Southern, Miner's Exchange, Morley, Myer's Orient, Ostendorfs, Phelps, Powell, Revere, Richmond, Rio Grande, Schall's, Scharenberg, Sherman, Solitt, Stanwix, Steinbecher, St. Lawrence, Tear, Tremont, Twelfth Street, Ulich's Union Park, Union R. R., Urman, Vermont, Washington, Waverly, Weinman
Clinton—Barnett, Carter
Cotton Hill
Danville—McCormack
Dead Man's Grove
Decatur—American, Central, Harrell, Napoleon, Oglesby, Revere
Dixon—American, Nachusa, Shabbona, Washington
Edwardsville—Edwardsville, Scott's Equality
Evanston—Farmer's, Reynolds, Zender
Eureka—Taylor, City
Farmington—American, National Florence
Fountain Green—Fountain Green
Freeport—Brewster, City, Keystone, New York, Pennsylvania
Galena—Broadway, Bryne, Burton's, City, Commercial, DeSota, Mississippi, Roger's, Tyler, Washington
Galesburg—Bancroft
Grandview—Prairie, Depot, Galesburg, Henshaw, Kellogg, Willard
Greenup—Conzet, Shippler
Greenville
Hanover
Havana—City, Havana, Mason, Walker
Hennepin
Henry
Highland—Eagle, Grapevine, Hanover, Francis, Napoleon, New Switzerland, Republic
Hillsboro—Henry, Lumbard, Planters'
Jacksonville—Ayers', Dunlap, Mansion
Jamestown—Jamestown
Joliet—American, Central, National, Pavillion, Pennsylvania
Jonesboro—Union, Ury
Kewanna
Knoxville—Knoxville, Hebard, Central
Lacon—American, Marshall
LaHarpe
Langston's Settlement
LaSalle
Lawrenceville
Lerna
Lewistown
Lincoln—Foster, Lincoln
Lovington
McCann's Ford
Macomb—Brown's, Randolph
Magnolia
Marshall

Maton—Essex, Pennsylvania
Mechanisburg
Mendota—Aiken, Brown, Clinton, Days, Heywood and Reynolds, Illinois Central, Kurney, National
Metamore—Speers
Middle Lick Creek
Monmouth—Baldwin, Warren
Monticello—Musser, Wengeniureth
Morris—American, Hopkins, Prindle
Mount Auburn
Mt. Carmel
Mt. Pulaski—Shriver
Mt. Sterling
Naples—Naples, Scott
Nelson
Nelsonville
New Salem—Union
Olney
Oquawka
Oregon—Moores, House S.
Ottawa—Buell, Central, Everett, Geiger, Mansion
Palestine
Pappsville
Paradise
Paris—Deutshes Gaust, Paris, Tremont
Pekin—American, Mansion, Tazewell
Peoria—Banner, Buckeye, Central, Farmers', Franklin, Fulton, Lafayette, Liberty, Peoria, Railroad Exchange, Tremont, Virginia, Washington, Western
Petersburg—Menard, North American
Pittsfield
Polo
Princeton—American, Dayton, Eagle, Prairie, Union
Prophetstown—Annis
Quincy—American Union, American, Bohnet, Broadway, Hess, Irving, Missouri, Napoleon, Pennsylvania, Quincy, Tremont, Virginia
Richwoods Settlement
Rock Island—Island City, Johnson's American, Mansion, Merchant's, Pennsylvania, Rock Island, Union
Rockford
Rushville—Campbell, Mansion
Salem
Salisbury
Sangamon Town
Shelbyville—Gregory, Hall, Messer
Springfield—American, Chenery, Manning, Maxcy, Owen
Sterling
Sullivan—Eagle
Taunton
Taylorville
Tolono
Tremont—American
Urbana—Champaign, Gere, Union, Urbana
Vandalia—American, Maddox
Vermont—Kirkbride, Shoffer
Versailles
Virginia
Wapella
Washington
Waterloo
Waukegan—Avery, Dulanty, Marsh
Winchester

THE AURORA BEACON-NEWS

PUBLISHED BY THE COPLEY PRESS, INC.
EVENING AND SUNDAY MORNING

REPRESENTED NATIONALLY BY WEST-HOLLIDAY CO., INC.

AURORA'S ONE GREAT NEWSPAPER

ESTABLISHED 1846

AURORA, ILLINOIS

October 10th 1942

Dr. Louis A. Warren,
Editor "Lincoln Lore",
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Dear Sir:- I can add the names of three hotels to those recently listed in your Lincoln Lore. Lincoln was the attorney of Charles Hoyt of Aurora in a law suit over water power and often visited Aurora. At such times he usually stopped at the Wilder hotel and sometimes at the old Empire House. Both disappeared long ago.

He also stopped at the Pre-Emption House in Naperville, Ill., still standing and functioning, altho somewhat disreputably. The Aurora Beacon-News of September 5, 1937, centennial edition, tells of his visit. I'll quote a few extracts:

"Four score and several years ago a stage coach rumbled over the plant road thru Naperville and drew up before the tavern called Pre-Emption House. Down stepped a tall dark man, whose eyes took in a picture of brown inn, tethered oxen. men in hip boots chewing tobacco, children and dogs.

"Nobody paid particular heed to the tall man as he stooped to enter the inn's doorway. He crossed the plant floor of the lobby to the desk beyond the bar where sat George Laird, proprietor. Old Mr. Laird pushed the registry book forward, lowered his glasses and said, 'Just sign here, stranger.' The tall man signed, 'A. Lincoln.'"

"Good thing you arrived today instead of Saturday," Mr. Laird told him. "First Saturday of every month, you know, is the horse-trading market here and I'm full up. Got a nice front room vacant, No. 7. You can get a good view of any doings on the road. Hey, boy. Where's that porter boy?"

"So Abraham Lincoln went up the narrow stairs to room No. 7 where he was to sleep, a simple act which sent the fame of the inn ringing down the avenue of years to 1937.

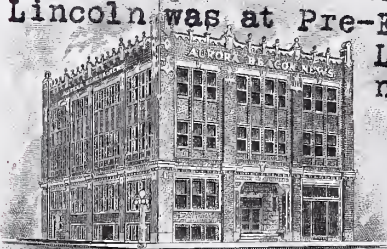
"The boy who did not carry Lincoln's bag up the stairs had sneaked out the back door, grabbed a saddle horse and ridden off to tell folks that Abraham Lincoln was at Pre-Emption House. Soon a crowd gathered before the inn and Lincoln addressed them from the roof of the porch. And not one man in the crowd took down his words."

Cordially yours,

Charles Pierce Burton

Historical Editor.

439 Downer Place.



October 13, 1942

Mr. Charles Pierce Burton
439 Downer Place
Aurora, Ill.

My dear Mr. Burton:

May I express to you my sincere thanks for your letter with reference to Lincoln's visit at Aurora. It will help us tremendously in checking off two or three points which we were anxious to establish and other reactions toward this copy of Lincoln Lore asking for assistance indicates we are going to build up a very helpful file on this subject.

Thanking you again for your interest, I am

Very truly yours,

LAW:WM

3 - - Lincoln and the Hotels

Clinton House, Peoria, Ill.--East, Abraham
Lincoln Sees Peoria, 3, 17.

Peoria House, Peoria, Ill.--ibid., 31, 33.

Lincoln probably stopped at the Planters
House as the Peoria House earlier was called,
but I have no proof.

Regards,

Ernest East

Probably the Day by Days will give information
on Lincoln hotels



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Dr. Louis A. Warren, Editor,
Lincoln National Life,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

October 16, 1942

Mr. Ernest East
1112 Prospect Rd.,
Peoria, Illinois

Dear Mr. East:

Thanks very much for your information about the Clinton House and also about the Planters House. We will follow through on that lead.

Very truly yours,

LAW:EB

Director

THE COLLECTOR'S GUIDE COMBINED WITH
THE RARE BOOK SPECULATOR

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side of rare book collecting and selling. \$2
yearly. Published by James Madison, P.O. Box 124,
Grand Central Annex, New York

Dear Dr. Warren:

Oct 12/42

In LINCOLN LORE for Sept. 28, 1942 (No. 703)
you give a list of all hotels and inns
where Abraham Lincoln resided.

Are any of them still running
as such?

Are any of the buildings still
standing even if used for other pur-
poses?

Very sincerely,

James Madison

October 16, 1942

Mr. James Madison
The Rare Book Speculator
P.O. Box. 124
Grand Central Annex, New York

My dear Mr. Madison:

A great many of the hotels Abraham Lincoln visited while travelling the circuit in Illinois and some of the trips which he made throughout the country are still standing and are marked by bronze tablets. A copy of Lincoln Lore for September 28 was an attempt to make the list rather exhaustive and gather information about places that may have missed us.

I think possibly that when our investigation is complete we may publish a list of the hotels Lincoln visited giving information as to whether or not they are standing or whether or not some bronze tablet marks the place where they originally stood.

Very truly yours,

LAW:EB

Director

It's in Keeping With the Times to Have Your

THANKSGIVING DINNER

At the Famous Old Hotel Where Abraham Lincoln Stayed

SPECIAL THANKSGIVING MENU
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Complete With Appetizers,
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MUSIC Every Sunday Afternoon &
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Highway 15 or
County Trunk A Direct to East Troy.
You Can't Miss It.

Cobblestone Hotel
RESTAURANT & COCKTAIL BAR



Milwaukee Sentinel, 11/26/42

Illinois Lincoln Hotel Directory

Clinton House[?], Peoria, Illinois. Feb. 10, 1840. Lincoln attended and spoke at a Whig Festival which closed with a dinner at the Clinton House. Peoria Register and North-Western Gazetteer, Feb. 15, 1840; East, Abraham Lincoln Sees Peoria, p. 3. Clinton was the leading hotel in Peoria in 1840. Picture on page 4, East. Peoria in 1840 had a population of only 1467. Other hotels were very small and few in number. There is no proof that Lincoln remained at the Clinton for the night but I think it most likely.

Peoria House, Peoria, Illinois. March 27[?], 1857. Evidently en route. Picture on page 6, East. *Story p. 31.*

Peoria House, Peoria, Illinois. October 5, 1858. Peoria Daily Transcript, Oct. 7, 1858. Charles H. Deane, proprietor, Peoria House, in Peoria Daily Transcript, Sept. 1, 1874; p. 33, East.

I think it likely that Lincoln lodged at the Peoria House on several other visits to Peoria.

Ernest E. East,
Springfield, Illinois,
February 24, 1953

Hinsdale Inn To Be Destroyed; Reportedly Sheltered Lincoln

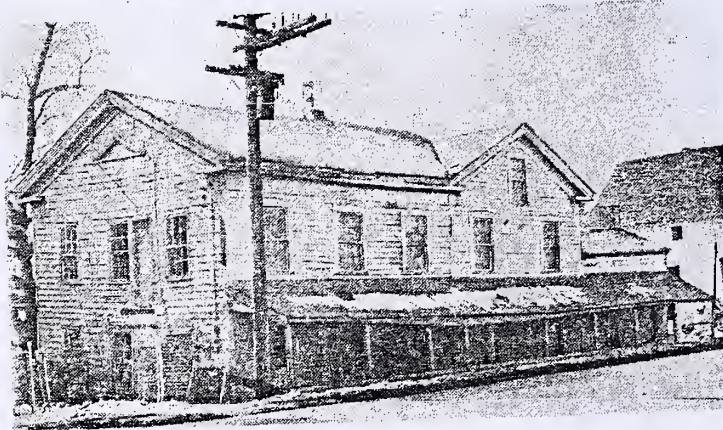
By Robert Kelly

If you had been a sore and hungry traveler in 1836, you would have welcomed the sight of the spanking new Castle Inn.

Built on what is now Ogden Av., east of York Pk., in the village of Hinsdale, the inn was a full day's journey from Chicago over the 17 miles of the old Southwest Highway.

During the 1800s, settlers and travelers by the thousands rested and ate there. Among them reportedly was Abraham Lincoln, after whom the building has been called the Lincoln Inn for several generations. The inn also provided the first classrooms and government office space for the area then known as Fullersburg.

Now a half-hour drive from the Loop, the 125-year-old inn is rotting away and will soon be torn down. A few Hinsdale residents have been unable in the last nine months to raise



Hinsdale's Old Castle Inn, harbor for travelers of a day gone by, soon will be torn down. (Sun-Times Photo)

funds to relocate and restore the building.

Norman F. Clark of 5760

S. Jackson, head of the informal effort, said his group was cheered, however, by the inter-

est in the inn's historical value shown by the present owner, Robert Hennebry, a La Grange auto dealer.

Clarke said Hennebry had promised the group 48 hours before demolition starts in which they can remove any fixtures, doors and windows. Clarke, first vice president of the Du Page County Historical Society, said detailed floor plans are available for the possible

reproduction of the inn on another site, using many of the original pieces.

Cost Put At \$80,000

"Engineers estimated it would cost \$80,000 to dismantle the inn, build a concrete floor and reconstruct it," Clarke said. "We approached everyone we could think of but I guess it was like the Garrick Theater in Chicago. Everyone says it's a shame to tear down historical buildings but, in the end, nothing can be done to save them."

The inn is located a few hundred yards southeast of the Grau Mill Museum, in the Fullersburg Preserve on York Rd., the area's most famous landmark. A two-story structure built of clapboards instead of the usual rough-hewn logs, the inn has been vacant several years. It was last used as an antique shop.

Hugh C. Dugan of 728 S. Washington, Hinsdale, the area's historian, said the inn

played an important role from the start by serving settlers who stayed there a few weeks while buying farm land. Later, Dugan said, the first post office and the first classrooms were located in the inn.

Lincoln Recalled

Dugan, president of the historical society, said old-time residents had recalled seeing Lincoln at the inn. John Wentworth, Chicago's second mayor, Dugan added, wrote a letter in 1836 mentioning his stay there. "Later on, the inn served both as a recruiting center during the Civil War and an underground railroad stop-over for escaping slaves," he added. "Town councils met in the inn," Dugan said, "and the building was used as an inn until the early 1900s."

Clarke said the sagging structure apparently is in its original form except for some restoration work performed by the Civilian Conservation Corps during the 1930s.

STATE OUT TO LURE TOURISTS

Chgo. News
3-15-63

Lincoln Slept Here

INDIANAPOLIS, IND. — "It is not enough to say of a town that Washington or Lincoln slept there.

"We must be able to say that Mr. and Mrs. Tourist slept there and enjoyed it."

So spoke Gov. Otto Kerner as he urged co-operation between Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois in developing tourist facilities and attractions along the Lincoln Trail through the three states.

The governor said Illinois plans to improve Lincoln Trail highlights at Decatur, Springfield, Vandalia, Lincoln and New Salem.

New Salem is presently being stocked with animals common to Lincoln's time; planted with crops and herbs growing there in the 1830s. The village store now sells items in use at that time.

THE STATE also plans to restore the old state house at Vandalia and the old Capitol in Springfield.

"We have recently inaugurated a new system of bigger and better state historical highway markers which will include many locations on the Lincoln Trail," Kerner said.

But he added, "If we want tourists to come and stay in Lincoln Land, we must be sure that there are good accommodations and a hospitable atmosphere in those places where we would like them to stay."

There are still numerous buildings and locations in the

state associated with Lincoln that are unmarked. Included are some of the sites of Lincoln - Douglas debates, and many places that were important in Lincoln's early career.

Kerner emphasized, however, that one state cannot revive the Lincoln Trail by itself. He said all three states must do it and they must be aided by local governments and private industry.

Physician Restores Historic Hostel

A young and beardless Abraham Lincoln often enjoyed the warmth of the wide hearth in the "keeping" room at Clayville inn, about 12 miles northwest of Springfield, Ill.

The old wayside inn, built in 1834, will soon appear much as it did in Lincoln's day. A Springfield internist and his wife, Dr. and Mrs. Emmet F. Pearson, are restoring the historic building which they bought three years ago.

Whig Meeting Place: One mile east of the small, neat town of Pleasant Plains, Clayville inn is a two-story, red brick building which was said to be a favorite meeting place for Whig party members in the 1840s. When the railroad came through in the early 1950s, the decline of the stagecoach inn-tavern began.

During most of the intervening years, there was someone living in the Clayville inn building, but immediately prior to its purchase by the Pearsons the upper floor was used for storing hay. Dr. and Mrs. Pearson bought the property from the estate of Frederick Fink, MD, Pleasant Plains, who had owned it for a number of years before his death.

MDs To Meet at Inn: The Illinois section of the American College of Physicians will visit Clayville inn during a September meeting in Springfield. This will be the first major group at the inn since its complete restoration, but several years ago more than 2,000 persons visited it during an open house held by the Sangamon County Historical Society.

Dr. Pearson's plans for Clayville inn are not complete, but it probably will be open to the public at certain times for an admission charge. It is also planned as a meeting place for clubs and groups. If food is served at the inn, it may be something appropriate, such as "Brunswick stew," Dr. Pearson said.

Clayville inn is about 12 miles southwest "as the crow flies" from the nationally known Lincoln village of New Salem, which has been reconstructed in an Illinois state park. The old inn is situated on Highway 125 (the Beardstown Road), a route



Clayville Inn

which was widely used in Lincoln's years in New Salem.

Lincoln Spun Yarns: It is known from local lore that Lincoln, then a young storekeeper and budding lawyer, spun many a yarn to friends and stagecoach passengers relaxing in chairs before a fireplace in Clayville tavern, named after Henry Clay.

It is possible, although not authenticated, that Lincoln and the "Little Giant," Stephen Douglas, conferred at Clayville inn about arrangements for at least one of their famous debates. It is known that both stopped there during this period.

Bricks for walls of the inn were fired in kilns only a few hundred yards away from the building. The woodwork is of native walnut and the floors are of oak. On the first floor are a banquet room (originally two rooms, parlor and family room), the "keeping" room and the kitchen. The restored second floor has a small ballroom, two bedrooms (one with a 19th century rope bed) and a low-roofed room where the stagecoach drivers slept.

Wooden pegs hold together rafters and joints. As a concession to modern comfort, Dr. and Mrs. Pearson have installed a heating and air-conditioning plant, but its presence is hidden to preserve the inn's air of antiquity.

Historical Items: There are many

items of historic interest. An "oaken bucket" well, with water still sweet and good, is under an overhang porch. The roof has been restored with hand-split shakes. A turning spit, wheel and chain operated, hangs by the kitchen fireplace, and the Pearsons recently cooked a chicken on it. The oven at the side of this fireplace is workable, and bread has been baked there.

Rules of the tavern on the wall, while not from original Clayville inn, contains an admonition which "very well could have applied here," said Dr. Pearson. It says that "No more than five men to a bed" will be allowed. Actually, in its earliest days, Dr. Pearson said, the men travelers mainly slept on the floor. The beds were for the "womenfolk."

Besides restoring Clayville tavern, Dr. Pearson has undertaken another task which dips into history. He is seeking, as chairman of an Illinois State Medical Society committee, to collect medical memorabilia, literature and instruments of pioneer 19th century. This will be displayed in a museum in Sangamon County courthouse, the former state capitol where Lincoln served in the legislature. Physicians or their families who will donate such items may write to Dr. Pearson at 701 N. Walnut St., Springfield.

Painting Revives Interest in Warnick Inn of Lincoln Days

One of central Illinois' least known relics of the days of Abraham Lincoln, is the old Warnick inn eight miles west of town on the Mt. Auburn road.

This is the place where tradition says Lincoln stayed when he froze his feet, to be nursed by the Warnicks and most particularly by their pretty daughter Polly.

Other historians contend the inn wasn't even built in 1833 when Lincoln left these parts, and, therefore, he must have stayed across the road in the Hudelson log cabin home.

Whereupon the Warnick defenders say he didn't freeze his feet while living in Macon county, but after he left here and was practicing law in the Springfield area, and riding circuit to Decatur. Both factions say he suffered the mishap when crossing the Sangamon, and the Warnick faction says you don't cross the river when going to the inn from Decatur, but do cross it and wind through the bottomlands in coming from the direction of Springfield.

Whoever is right, the original Warnick inn still stands, and dates back to Lincoln's time.

It belongs to Mr. and Mrs. Troy Weatherford now. Mr. Weatherford's mother was a member of the Hudelson family, and Mrs. Weatherford's grandfather was old Major William Warnick, first sheriff of Macon county, who built the inn and ran it for years.

The original logs are still there, covered over on the outside with weatherboarding that still lets an occasional log peek through, and on the inside with a light coating of plaster. The plaster is pried off upstairs to show the logs.

A four-room addition was built on the inn some years ago, and this is in good condition and occupied by a tenant family. The original inn is used only for storage, as it is in very bad condition.

It is handsomely painted outside with a new coat of white paint that it took Mr. Weatherford almost a year to get in wartime, and the old boards soaked up many coats. The gleaming paint shows up the beauty of the old building, which has a long, low porch running the length of the front, with three doors opening out upon it, and three dormer windows balancing them above. Architectural lines of the inn are pure and extremely good, and it makes a handsome white building under its big trees on the Illinois farm landscape.

Has Restored Porch

Inside it isn't so handsome. Joists have rotted and some of the floor-

ing has fallen in. The plaster is in bad condition. The porch was just as bad until Mr. Weatherford restored it.

The Weatherfords hope that the state will buy and preserve the old inn with all its traditions of early Macon county history, before it falls apart completely. It hardly seems a job for a private family to undertake, as there would be the matter of upkeep as a public place after it was restored.

The alternative to having the state buy it, seems to be to tear it down. There have been various movements to urge the state to buy, but they were only half-hearted and all died away eventually.

Out in a field back of the inn is a small burial plot where Major Warnick and other members of the Warnick and Hudelson families lie buried. This plot has been deeded

to Blue Mound township and is assured of preservation and care.

The old inn is in the public mind again today because of Lincoln's birthday anniversary on Tuesday, and the fact that one of the Barn Colony paintings now on the walls of the Art Center is of the Warnick Inn as the artist, Marguerite Threlfall, imagines it may have looked in Lincoln's day. She calls it "Abe Lincoln Slept Here." It took second prize in the landscape group.

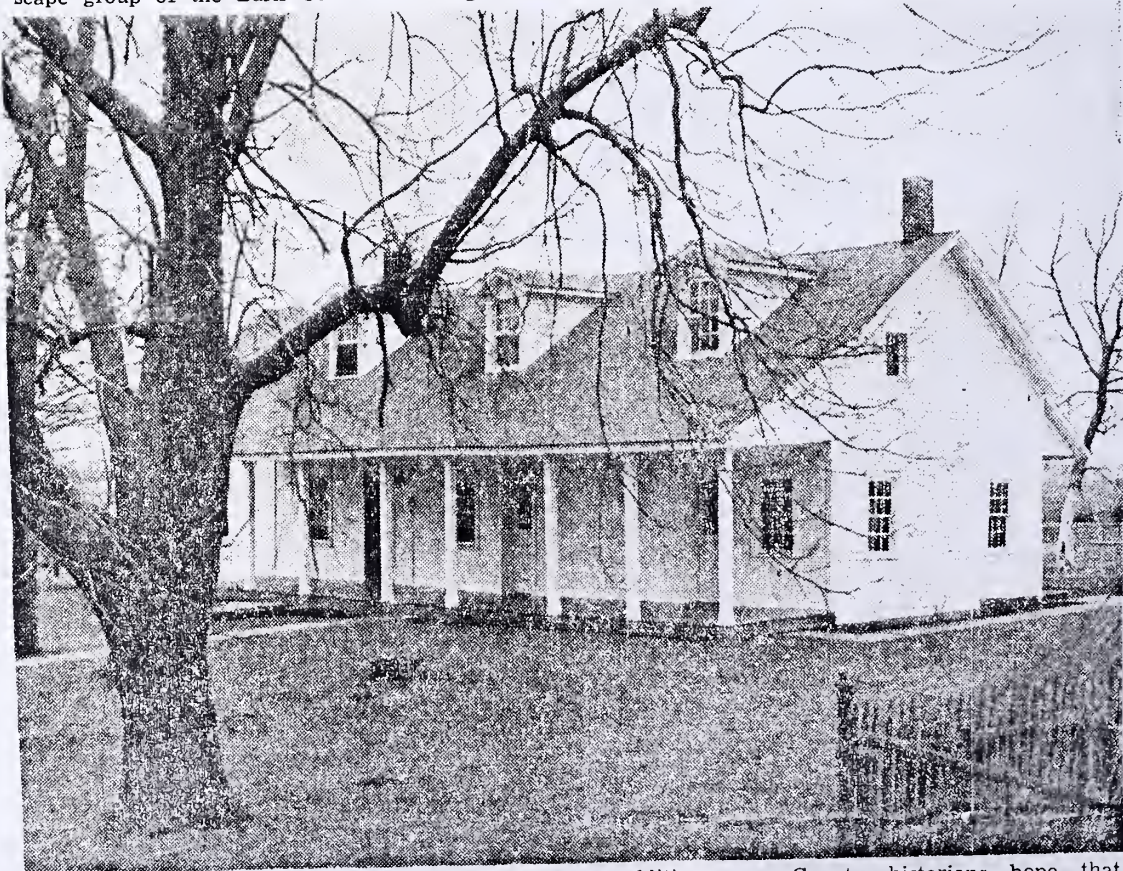
WARNICK INN OF LINCOLN'S TIME AS ARTIST AND CAMERA SEE IT



"Abe Lincoln Slept Here," by Marguerite Threlfall, took second prize in oil in the landscape group of the Barn Col-

ony art exhibit, now on the walls of the Art Center. It is a painting of the old Warnick Inn eight miles west of Deca-

tur on the Mt. Auburn road, where, tradition says, Abraham Lincoln stayed for some weeks when he froze his feet.



This is the way the Warnick Inn looks today, its handsome architectural lines emphasized by a fresh coat of white paint.

Only the four-room addition on the west is habitable, however, as the inside of the original inn is badly in need of restoration.

County historians hope that some day the state will take it over, as one of the few historic originals in the county.

READ B. HARDING
COLONEL USAF RETIRED
POST OFFICE DRAWER NO. 191
ARCADIA, FLORIDA, 33821

ack
10/30/63

October 20, 1963

Dr. R. Gerald McMurtry,
Lincoln National Life Foundation,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Dear Dr. McMurtry,

Thank you for your letter
of October 17th.

Believing you to be interested in anything
true or false about Abraham Lincoln, I am enclosing
a reproduction of an interesting clipping taken
from the American Medical Association NEWS, for
your files.

I have been unable to verify that Abraham
Lincoln visited the Clayville Inn or Pleasant
Plains, both of which are noted in the Clipping.

Would you have anything to say about the
possibility of either event?

Inclosure.

Sincerely,

Read B. Harding

Read B. Harding

American
Medical
Association

THE

AMA

NEWS

Published by The AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Sept. 16, 1963

Physician Restores Historic Hostel

A young and beardless Abraham Lincoln often enjoyed the warmth of the wide hearth in the "keeping" room at Clayville inn, about 12 miles northwest of Springfield, Ill.

The old wayside inn, built in 1834, will soon appear much as it did in Lincoln's day. A Springfield internist and his wife, Dr. and Mrs. Emmet F. Pearson, are restoring the historic building which they bought three years ago.

Whig Meeting Place: One mile east of the small, neat town of Pleasant Plains, Clayville inn is a two-story, red brick building which was said to be a favorite meeting place for Whig party members in the 1840s. When the railroad came through in the early 1950s, the decline of the stagecoach inn-tavern began.

During most of the intervening years, there was someone living in the Clayville inn building, but immediately prior to its purchase by the Pearsons the upper floor was used for storing hay. Dr. and Mrs. Pearson bought the property from the estate of Frederick Fink, MD, Pleasant Plains, who had owned it for a number of years before his death.

MDs To Meet at Inn: The Illinois section of the American College of Physicians will visit Clayville inn during a September meeting in Springfield. This will be the first major group at the inn since its complete restoration, but several years ago more than 2,000 persons visited it during an open house held by the Sangamon County Historical Society.

Dr. Pearson's plans for Clayville inn are not complete, but it probably will be open to the public at certain times for an admission charge. It is also planned as a meeting place for clubs and groups. If food is served at the inn, it may be something appropriate, such as "Brunswick stew," Dr. Pearson said.

Clayville inn is about 12 miles southwest "as the crow flies" from the nationally known Lincoln village of New Salem, which has been reconstructed in an Illinois state park. The old inn is situated on the main road (the Beardstown Road) a mile



Clayville Inn

which was widely used in Lincoln's years in New Salem.

Lincoln Spun Yarns: It is known from local lore that Lincoln, then a young storekeeper and budding lawyer, spun many a yarn to friends and stagecoach passengers relaxing in chairs before a fireplace in Clayville tavern, named after Henry Clay.

It is possible, although not authenticated, that Lincoln and the "Little Giant," Stephen Douglas, conferred at Clayville inn about arrangements for at least one of their famous debates. It is known that both stopped there during this period.

Bricks for walls of the inn were fired in kilns only a few hundred yards away from the building. The woodwork is of native walnut and the floors are of oak. On the first floor are a banquet room (originally two rooms, parlor and family room), the "keeping" room and the kitchen. The restored second floor has a small ballroom, two bedrooms (one with a 19th century rope bed) and a low-roofed room where the stagecoach drivers slept.

Wooden pegs hold together rafters and joints. As a concession to modern comfort Dr. and Mrs. Pearson have installed a heating and air-conditioning plant, but the premises is laced in to preserve the inn's air of antiquity.

Items of historic interest. An "olden bucket" well, with water still sweet and good, is under an overhang porch. The roof has been restored with hand-split shakes. A turning spit, wheel and chain operated, hangs by the kitchen fireplace, and the Pearsons recently cooked a chicken on it. The oven at the side of this fireplace is workable, and bread has been baked there.

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ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY

CENTENNIAL BUILDING , SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS



October 31, 1963

Mr. R. Gerald McMurtry
Lincoln National Life Foundation
Fort Wayne, Indiana

Dear Gerald:

We have spent a lot of time with Dr. Pearson and his Clayville Inn problem. This is a very interesting old house. Unfortunately years ago the DAR or somebody erected a marker in the yard calling it the Clayville Inn and stating Lincoln and Douglas stayed there.

We have a lot of information on the Broadwell family who built it and about the house but nothing to show it was ever an inn, tavern or hotel.

Dr. Pearson "restored" the building to fit his idea of a tavern. It nearly gave Dick Hagen heart failure. It's a Better Homes and Gardens type of restoration.

If you can set him straight it would be a great favor to us as he is most persistent to get just the information that fits his needs.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jim".

James T. Hickey
Curator, Lincoln Collection

A decorative flourish consisting of a series of stylized, overlapping leaf-like shapes.

SH:cs

NEWTON C. FARR
RAYMOND N. DOOLEY
CLARENCE P. MC CLELLAND
Trustees

CLYDE C. WALTON
State Historian

MARGARET A. FLINT
Assistant State Historian

HOWARD F. RISSLER
Editor



November 5, 1963

Read B. Harding
Colonel USAF Retired
Post Office Drawer No. 191
Arcadia, Florida 33821

Dear Col. Harding:

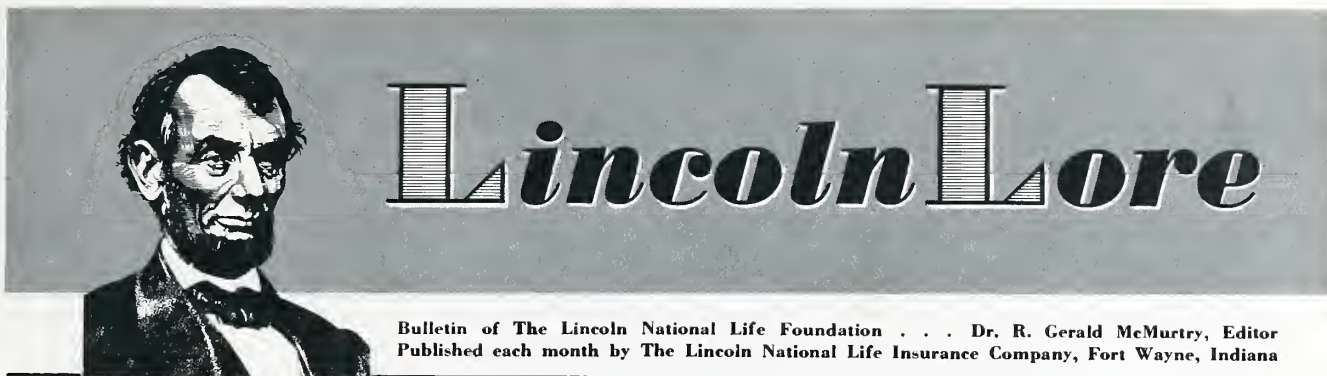
I enclose a Xerox copy of a letter I received from James T. Hickey relative to the Clayville Inn and Lincoln's connection with it. Please keep the Hickey letter confidential.

It seems that Dr. Pearson has not conformed to the facts - or lack of facts relative to the building.

Yours sincerely,

R. Gerald McMurtry

RGM:hs



Bulletin of The Lincoln National Life Foundation . . . Dr. R. Gerald McMurtry, Editor
Published each month by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana

Number 1578

Fort Wayne, Indiana

August, 1969

Places, Villages, Towns and Cities Where Lincoln Lived And Visited

In his day, Abraham Lincoln was a widely traveled man. He journeyed as far north as Milwaukee, as far south as New Orleans, as far west as Council Bluffs and as far east as Boston.

He made two extensive trips into New England in 1848 and 1860. During the first trip he campaigned for the Whig party and Zachary Taylor, and the second trip was in the interest of his candidacy for the presidential nomination and the Republican Party.

Lincoln took only one real vacation in his entire life when, accompanied by Mrs. Lincoln, he went to Niagara Falls, New York. On July 24, 1857 they were registered at the Cataract House, and while there the future President may have stepped on Canadian soil.

Mrs. Lincoln in a letter to Emily Todd Helm, dated September 20, 1857, alluded to this eastern trip as follows: "The summer has so strangely and rapidly passed away. Some portion of it was spent most pleasantly in traveling East," Mary Lincoln continued: "I often laugh & tell Mr. Lincoln that I am determined my next husband shall be rich." The editors of *Lincoln Day By Day* commented, "This throws light on Lincoln's mysterious eastern trip, suggesting pleasure tour taken on strength of large fee (\$4,800.) won from Illinois Central."

During Lincoln's lifetime he visited twenty states and the District of Columbia. As would be expected, he was most familiar with the State of Illinois. He literally crisscrossed it from one end to the other, and he visited some towns and cities so often that no effort has been made in this compilation to enumerate the number of his visits. Only the date of the first visit is recorded.

Lincoln must have been a good traveler, using the primitive facilities of stage coaches, railway trains and steamboats, to say nothing of boyhood travel by foot, horse and oxcart.

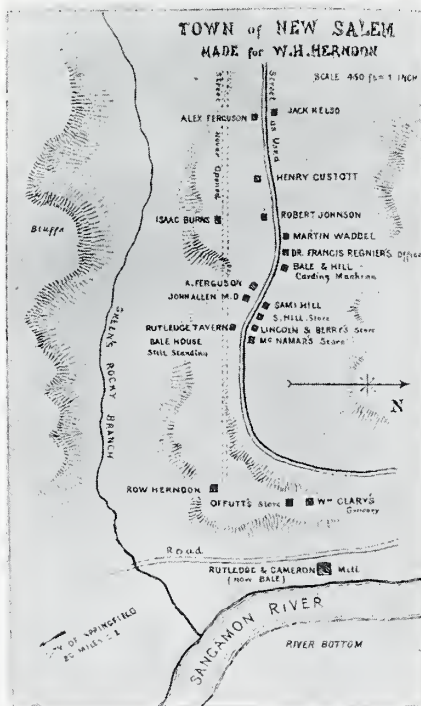
Certainly his two flat-boat trips to New Orleans must have been exciting and filled with adventure. Riding the Illinois circuit with congenial judges and lawyers from one Court House town to another was likely the happiest experience of his life. Speaking tours were probably enjoyed except for meeting schedules, and grappling with the issues of the day before

critical audiences. To be sure, the seven debates with Stephen A. Douglas and the ensuing senatorial campaign was no picnic.

The inaugural tour of 1861 was one of anxiety and tension ending with threats of assassination. As President, Lincoln visited his generals on several occasions, utilizing water transportation which must have afforded some pleasure; and he visited General Winfield Scott at West Point, New York,

Time travels in divers paces with
divers persons: I'll tell you who
Time ambles withal, who Time
trots withal, who Time gallops
withal, and who he stands still
withal.

Shakespeare—*As You Like It*
Line 328



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

Lincoln resided in the village of New Salem, Illinois, from July, 1831 until April 15, 1837.

traveled to the battlefields of Antietam and Gettysburg and finally paid a visit to Richmond, Virginia, near the end of the Civil War.

It is difficult to learn of the many places Lincoln visited with his father on their migrations westward, and the towns and cities where he may have stopped along the Mississippi River when he made his flat-boat trips to New Orleans, and the communities he saw or visited during the Black Hawk War. Then, too, as a deputy surveyor he would often travel a hundred miles away from home to survey a plat of land or lay out a town.

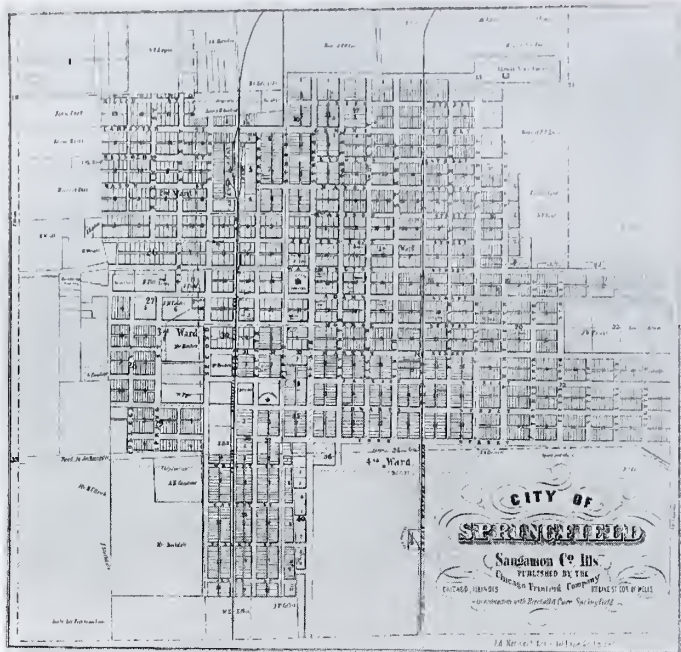
In the Campaign of 1856, Lincoln is reported to have said that he made over fifty speeches and his speaking itinerary for that year has never been thoroughly defined.

Some of the towns and communities that Lincoln visited have completely disappeared while other towns and communities in the areas he traveled have developed into important places after he was there.

In 1860, when Lincoln was elected to the Presidency there were thirty-four states in the Union. Dr. Louis A. Warren has pointed out in *Lincoln Lore* No. 248, January 8, 1934, "Places Lincoln Visited," that "The population of the United States in 1860 was 26,706,425," and the states visited by Lincoln contained about two-thirds of the total number of persons listed in the census.

Some of the places listed in this compilation have little importance (some may not even be in existence), and in several instances probably should not have been included. For example, Sinking Spring farm 1809, Knob Creek farm 1811, Hurricane Township farm 1816, have been included because Lincoln lived at these places until the age of 21. Then, too, Lincoln spoke in groves, at cross roads, at farms and at township corners which were important geographical locations in his day, but which have little significance today. However, these places have been included in this compilation in order to make it as complete as possible.

It has been a difficult task to compile the places, villages, towns and cities where Lincoln lived and visited.



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation
The First Printed Map of Springfield, Illinois. From E. H. Hall's Springfield City Directory and Sangamon County Advertiser for 1855-56.

The Lincoln Day By Day — A Chronology 1809-1865 has been the chief tool in this undertaking; however, other sources have been utilized when considered necessary.

Of course, the compilation is incomplete, and except for glaring omissions (which would prove embarrassing) the editor is eager to learn of other places where Lincoln visited.

R. G. M.

Connecticut

Bridgeport, 1860
Hartford, 1860
Meriden, 1860
New Haven, 1860
New London, 1860
Norwich, 1860

Delaware

Wilmington, 1848, 1864

Illinois

Albany, 1836
Albion, 1840
Allenton, 1836
Alton, 1840
Amboy, 1858
Anna, 1858
Athens, 1834
Atlanta, 1856
Augusta, 1858
Bartell's on Sugar Creek, 1838
Bath, 1836
Beardstown, 1832
Belleville, 1840
Bement, 1858
Berlin (Old Berlin), 1838
Blandinsville, 1858
Bloomington, 1838
Buffalo Grove, 1832
Camden (Postville), 1846
Campbell Farm, 1836
Canton, 1858
Carlinville, 1840
Carmi, 1840
Carrollton, 1854

Carthage, 1839
Casey, 1840
Centralia, 1858
Champaign (See Urbana)
Charleston, 1841
Chicago, 1847
Chippis, 1830
Clinton, 1839
Colburn's Mill, 1838
Cotton Hill, 1836
Clary's Grove, 1834
Dallas City, 1858
Danville, 1840
Decatur, 1830
Delavan, 1846
Dixon, 1832
Edwardsville, 1858

El Paso, 1858
Equality, 1840
Evanston, 1860
Fountain Green, 1858
Freeport, 1858
Galena, 1832
Galesburg, 1858
Grand View, 1856
Greenup, 1847
Greenville, 1858
Hanover, 1843
Havana, 1832
Hennepin, 1846
Henry, 1846
Highland, 1858
Hillsboro, 1843
Huron, 1836
Hutsonville, 1830
Jacksonville, 1838
Jamestown (Riverton), 1831
Joliet, 1856
Jonesboro, 1858
Kellogg's Grove, 1832
Kewanee, 1858
Knoxville, 1858
Lacon, 1846
La Harpe, 1858
Langston's Settlement, 1847
La Salle, 1854
Lawrenceville, 1830
Lincoln, 1853
Lovington, 1830
Lewiston, 1858
Mackinaw, 1846
Macomb, 1858
Macon County Farm, 1830-1831
Magnolia, 1848
Marshall, 1840
Martinsville, 1830
Mattoon, 1858
Mechanicsburg, 1836
Melrose, 1830
Meredosia, 1858
Metamora, 1844
Middle Lick Creek, 1847
Monmouth, 1834
Monroe City, 1830
Monticello, 1850
Morris, 1858
Mount Carmel, 1840
Mount Pulaski, 1849
Mount Sterling, 1858
Mount Vernon, 1840
Naples, 1854



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation
Chicago, Illinois, (Circa 1860), Published by Charles Magnus & Co.

Nelson, 1830
 New Boston, 1834
 New Salem, 1831-1837
 Oakford, 1836
 Olney, 1856
 Oquawka Junction (Gladstone), 1858
 Oregon, 1856
 Oregon City, 1856
 Ottawa, 1832
 Palestine, 1830
 Pappsville, 1832
 Paradise, 1830
 Paris, 1842
 Pekin, 1832
 Peoria, 1832
 Peru, 1847
 Petersburg, 1830
 Pittsfield, 1839
 Polk Patch (Selvin), 1830
 Polo, 1856
 Pontiac, 1840
 Portland, 1832
 Postville, (See Camden)
 Princeton, 1856
 Prophetstown, 1832
 Quincy, 1854
 Richland, 1832
 Rochester, 1842
 Rock Island, 1854
 Rushville, 1832
 Salem, 1840
 Salisbury, 1836
 Sangamo Town, 1831
 Shawneetown, 1840
 Shelbyville, 1840
 Spear's Farm, 1836
 Springfield, 1832, 1837-1861
 Sterling, 1856
 Sugar Creek Meeting House, 1844
 Sullivan, 1847
 Taylorville, 1841
 Tolono, 1861
 Toulon, 1858
 Tremont, 1838
 Urbana, 1841
 Vandalia, 1834
 Varsell's on Sugar Creek, 1836
 Vermont, 1858
 Versailles, 1843
 Virginia, 1844
 Wapella, 1858
 Washington, 1848
 Waterloo, 1840
 Water's Camp Ground, 1838
 Waukegan, 1860
 West Union, 1830
 Willow Ford, 1830



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

Louisville, Kentucky, (Circa 1854), Published by Charles Magnus & Co.

Winchester, 1854

Yellow Banks, 1832

Indiana

Bruceville, 1844

Carlin Township, 1844

Evansville, 1844

Fort Wayne, 1860

Gentryville, 1829, 1844

Greensburg, 1861

Hurricane Township Farm, 1816-1830

Indianapolis, 1849, 1859, 1861

Lafayette, 1861

Lawrenceburg, 1861

Lebanon, 1861

Michigan City, 1855

Morris, 1861

Rockport, 1828, 1844

Shelbyville, 1861

State Line, 1848, 1861

Terre Haute, 1849

Thorntown, 1861

Vincennes, 1830, 1844

Washington, 1844

Iowa

Burlington, 1858

Council Bluffs, 1859

Kansas

Atchinson, 1859

Doniphan, 1859

Elwood, 1859

Leavenworth, 1859

Troy, 1859

Kentucky

Big Spring, 1816

Elizabethtown, 1816

Frankfort, 1847

Hardinsburg, 1816

Hodgen's Mill, 1811

Knob Creek Farm, 1811-1816

Lexington, 1841, 1847, 1849

Louisville, 1841

Morganfield, 1840

Roanoke, 1816

Sinking Spring Farm, 1809-1811

Vine Grove, 1816

Louisiana

New Orleans, 1828, 1831

Maryland

Annapolis, 1865

Antietam Battleground, 1862

Bakerville, 1862

Baltimore, 1848, 1861, 1863, 1864

Frederick, 1862

Indian Head, 1863

Maryland Heights, 1862

Point Lookout, 1863

Relay Station, 1847

Rockville, 1848

Seneca, 1848

Sharpsburg, 1862

Massachusetts

Boston, 1848, 1860

Cambridge, 1848

Chelsea, 1848

Concord, 1860

Dedham, 1848

Dorchester, 1848

Lowell, 1848

New Bedford, 1848

Taunton, 1848

Worcester, 1848

Michigan

Detroit, 1848

Kalamazoo, 1856

Missouri

Hannibal, 1859



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

Lexington, Kentucky, (Circa 1855), From Gleason's Pictorial Drawing-Room Companion.



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

Washington, D.C. and Vicinity, Published 1862 by Virtue & Co.

Saint Joseph, 1859
Saint Louis, 1831, 1841, 1847, 1849

New Hampshire

Dover, 1860
Exeter, 1860
Manchester, 1860

New Jersey

Elizabeth, 1861
Jersey City, 1861
Newark, 1861
New Brunswick, 1861
Trenton, 1861

New York

Albany, 1848, 1861
Amsterdam, 1861
Batavia, 1861
Brooklyn, 1860
Buffalo, 1848, 1861
Clyde, 1861
Dunkirk, 1861
Fishkill, 1861
Fonda, 1861
Garrison, 1862
Hudson, 1861
Little Falls, 1861
New York, 1848, 1857, 1860, 1861, 1862
Niagara Falls, 1848, 1857
Peekskill, 1861
Poughkeepsie, 1861
Rhinebeck, 1861
Rochester, 1861
Schenectady, 1861
Silver Creek, 1861
Syracuse, 1861
Troy, 1861
Utica, 1861
Westfield, 1861
West Point, 1862

Ohio

Alliance, 1861
Ashtabula, 1861
Bayard, 1861
Cadiz Junction, 1861
Cincinnati, 1855, 1859, 1861
Clifton, 1855
Columbus, 1859, 1861
Conneaut, 1861
Corwin, 1861
Coshocton, 1861
Cleveland, 1861
Dayton, 1859

Dresden, 1861
Frazeysburg, 1861
Geneva, 1861
Hamilton, 1859
Hudson, 1861
London, 1861
Loveland, 1861
Madison, 1861
Miamiville, 1861
Milford, 1861
Morrow, 1861
Mount Auburn, 1855
Newark, 1861
Newcomerstown, 1861
Painesville, 1861
Ravenna, 1861
Salineville, 1861
Spring Grove Cemetery, 1855
Steubenville, 1861
Toledo, 1860
Uhrichsville, 1861
Walnut Hills, 1855
Wellsville, 1861

Willoughby, 1861
Xenia, 1861

Pennsylvania

Allegheny City, 1861
Bristol, 1861
Erie, 1861
Gettysburg, 1863
Girard, 1861
Hanover Junction, 1863
Harrisburg, 1861
Lancaster, 1861
Leaman Place, 1861
Northeast, 1861
Philadelphia, 1848, 1860, 1861, 1864
Pittsburgh, 1861
Rochester, 1861

Rhode Island

Providence, 1860
Woonsocket, 1860

Virginia

Aiken's Landing, 1865
Alexandria, 1862
Aquia Creek, 1862, 1863
Belle Plain, 1862
Bermuda Hundred, 1864
Bolivar Heights, 1862
Camp Hamilton, 1862
City Point, 1864, 1865
Falmouth, 1863
Fort Darling, 1864
Fortress Monroe, 1862, 1864, 1865
Fort Wool, 1862
Fredericksburg, 1862
Hampton, Virginia, 1862
Hampton Roads, 1865
Harper's Ferry, 1847, 1862
Harrison's Landing, 1862
Loudoun Heights, 1862
Mount Vernon, 1862
Norfolk, 1862, 1864
Patrick Station, 1865
Petersburg, 1865
Richmond, 1865
Winchester, 1847

Washington, D. C.

Washington, D.C., 1847, 1848, 1849,
1861-1865

Wisconsin

Beloit, 1832, 1859
Janesville, 1859
Milwaukee, 1848, 1859
Whitewater, 1832



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

Alexandria, Virginia, Published 1863 by Charles Magnus.



The Old Sargent Tavern as it appeared at the time referred to in the next column.



THE OLD JOHNSTON TAVERN

This old landmark was built about 1843, nearly as facts can be obtained, and was only torn down in 1900 to give way for the handsome new three story Scherer block which now stands on this historic corner. At the time of the debate the corner room was occupied by Byrd Monroe's dry goods store; the remainder of the building to the right and the second story was known as the Johnston House, and it was here Lincoln stopped at this particular time.

To the left on the opposite corner of the street where the Second National Bank building now stands; was another building, almost an exact duplicate of this one; the corner room was occupied by Thos. G. Chambers' grocery and the rest of the building was known as the Bunnell House, and it was here that Douglas stopped at the same time. Dilligent search has failed to find a picture of old Bunnell House, but these two "Taverns" were widely known in those days and had for their guests many of the celebrated men of those early days.

Lincoln Shrine Mattoon

Mattoon, Ill., June 16.—Acting upon the suggestion of officials of the National Lincoln Memorial Highway Association and members of the local chapter of this organization, the Sawin-Jones Co., has placed in its display window a placard designating the site of its store as the Pennsylvania House where Abraham Lincoln spent the night previous to the Lincoln-Douglas debate at Charleston. Later this firm at the request of the same association, will place in a conspicuous place on the front of the building a permanent marker.

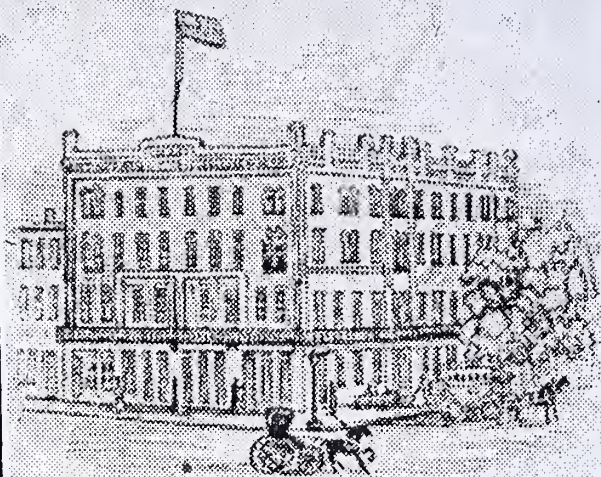
The Lincoln parade to the Lincoln-Douglas debate formed at Mr. Lincoln's headquarters and to Charleston over the south road to Charleston. The Democrats formed their parade at what is known as Lone

Elm, at Thirty-second street and Western avenue and went to Charleston by the north road.

Mr. Lincoln's memorable visit at the Pennsylvania House was on September 17, 1858.

Freeport, Ill.

BREWSTER HOUSE,



Corner Stephenson and Mechanic Streets.

FREEPORT, ILL.

W. HUMPHREY, Proprietor.

*WHERE LINCOLN STOPPED IN
FREEPORT*



THE GLOBE HOTEL, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

In a letter to Joshua R. Speed, dated May 18, 1843, Lincoln wrote: "We are not keeping house, but boarding at the Globe Tavern, which is very well kept now by a widow lady of the name of Beck. Our room (the same that Dr. Wallace occupied there) and boarding only costs us four dollars a week. . . . I most heartily wish you and your Fanny would not fail to come. Just let us know the time, and we will have a room provided for you at our house, and all be merry together for a while." The Globe Hotel stood in Springfield until about three years ago.

Clark, Will O.
Rock Island, Ill.

LINCOLN PICTURED AS IDEAL HOTEL GUEST

**Never Fussed About Service,
Says Will O. Clark, 84,
Here for Convention.**

Abraham Lincoln was pictured as an ideal hotel guest by Will O. Clark, 84-year-old retired hotel man of Geneseo, Ill., who is here to attend the twenty-fifth annual convention of the Illinois Hotel association, which opened its two-day session to-day at the Hotel La Salle.

According to Mr. Clark, who is president emeritus of the association, Lincoln's plain and simple habits never changed when he was away from home and staying at a hotel. He was vastly different in this respect from the average person of to-day, who, the minute he pens his name on a hotel register, begins to call for service spelled with a capital S, Mr. Clark said.

"And I know," he added, "because as a bellboy at the age of 12 and later as a clerk in my father's hotels, I tended to or rather was ready to supply any of his wants.

Met Lincoln in Rock Island.

"The first time I ever saw Mr. Lincoln was at Rock Island in 1856. He came there as an attorney to defend a suit of the Chicago-Rock Island railroad brought against it by the Mississippi Navigation company for impeding navigation by building the first bridge across the Mississippi river.

"While there Mr. Lincoln was a guest at the Island City hotel, owned by my father, John S. Clark. I was the bellboy and often conversed with Lincoln and listened to his stories.

"The next time I met Lincoln was at Charleston, Ill., in 1861. He was a guest of my father at the Charleston house, where I worked as the clerk. He came there after his election and previous to his inauguration to say farewell to his relatives and friends.

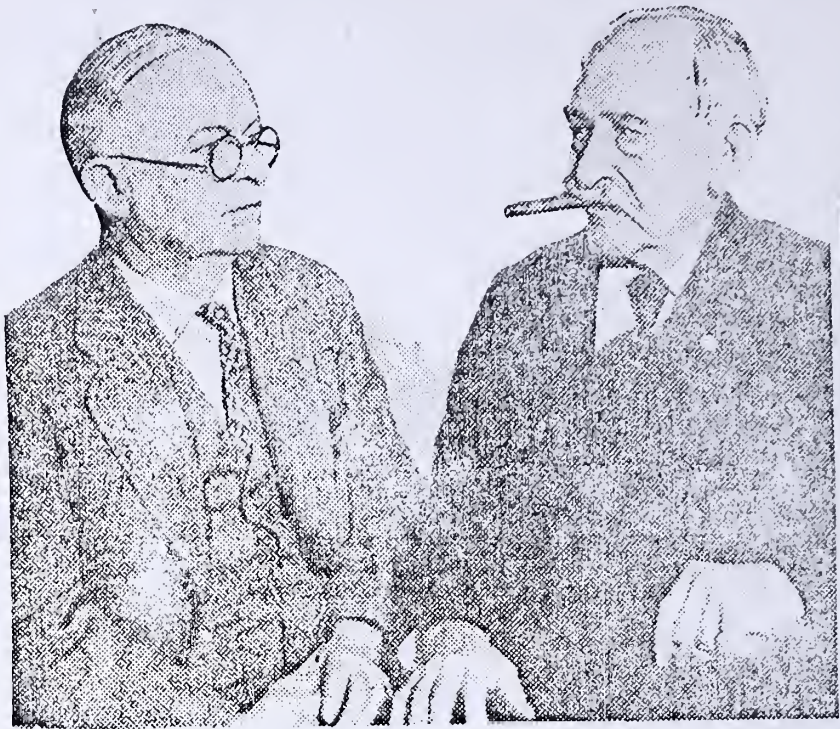
Was Not Fussy About Food.

"In those days hotel guests took a drink of water if they wanted it before they went up to their rooms and never would have dreamed of demanding to have a pitcher of it sent to them. I remember Lincoln never was fussy about his food, but ate the simple fare of the time with apparently great enjoyment."

Mr. Clark paid a tribute to Lincoln when he addressed the meeting in response to the address of welcome delivered by J. A. Blatchford, secretary of the Chicago Hotel association.

Mr. Clark exchanged reminiscences with E. J. Stebbins, for thirty-one years manager of the Halliday house at Cairo, known as "The Last House in Illinois."

CALLS LINCOLN IDEAL HOTEL GUEST



E. J. STEBBINS AND WILL O. CLARK, 84-YEAR-OLD RETIRED HOTEL MAN OF GENESEO, ILL., WHO RECALLS ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S VISITS TO MR. CLARK'S FATHER'S HOTELS.

[By a staff photographer of The Daily News.]

Carl Sandburg Tells Why the People Love Lincoln

Carl Sandburg of The Daily News editorial staff, poet and author of the biographical masterpiece, "Abraham Lincoln: The Prairie Years," talks last night over the radio from WMAQ, The Daily News station. He presented, as he does in his book, Lincoln as a great human figure of the sort about which tradition is bound to cluster, regardless of official position.

One of Sandburg's stories, told for the first time in his biography, might be entitled "Lincoln and the Goat."

"I first heard of this yarn in Bloomington," said Sandburg. "It was told to 'Joe' Fifer, former governor, by Milton Hay, uncle of John Hay. It runs to the effect that one morning in Springfield, walking to his office, Lincoln encountered a goat. Boys had been devilling the goat to make for people and butt them off their feet, as Hay told it. And this morning, Lincoln, with his hands folded behind him and his chin sunk on his bosom, came along the street. And the goat made for him. Well, Lincoln could be pretty quick when he wanted to be. And he stooped over and his two hands got hold of the two horns of the goat.

"Lincoln dropped down, put his face close to the goat's face, and slowly drawled: 'Now there isn't any good rea-

son why the memory of Lincoln is' and cherished is not so much because of what he did in Washington as a statesman and a man who raised up army after army and sent it into the furnace of war. His record there is a strange and a marvelous one. But the big deep reason why he keeps his hold on the masses of the people is because of what he was as a man, because of the personality he had. There is a certain sense in which the memory of Lincoln is cherished here in the middle west just as the people of Scotland hold their remembrance of Robert Burns."

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To Consider All Problems.

Any one listening in would have learned that when Mr. Clark was married years ago, he and his wife went from Mattoon to the Halliday house, then owned by Mr. Stubbins' father, S. T. Stubbins. And that the young Mr. Stubbins, then acting as bellboy, was soundly whipped by his father for forgetting to remove the breakfast dishes from the room of Mr. and Mrs. Clark before going to school in the morning.

All the present-day problems encountered in running hotels in cities and towns smaller than Chicago are scheduled to be discussed during the convention.

son-why-you-should-want-to-harm-me-and-there-isn't-any-good-reason-why-I-should-want-to-harm-you. The world-is-big-enough-for-both-of-us-to-live-in. If-you-behave-yourself-as-you-ought-to-and-if-I-behave-myself-as-I-ought-to-we'll-get-along-without-cross-word-or-action-and-we'll-live-in-peace-and-harmony-like-good-neighbors.'

"Then Lincoln lifted at the two horns, dropped the goat over a high fence and walked up the street."

"No man in American history has had as many books written about him as has Lincoln," Sandburg added. "It is safe to say there are now available 2,700 books aiming to tell the whole life of Lincoln or to deal with some phase of the Lincoln life. Probably no other character in human history has had so many scouts on his trail, hunting reliable evidence as to what kind of man he was. Books about him are not printed in English alone. I have seen and handled in one private library five different biographies of Lincoln in the French language, four in German, three in Japanese, two in Chinese, and also editions printed in Polish, Italian, Portuguese, Russian, Yiddish, Greek, Turkish and Hawaiian.

"A Kentucky lawyer, William H. Townsend, gave us last year the first information we ever had about the first and only time Abraham Lincoln was arrested and put on trial charged with



HOTELS VISITED

DRAWER 12A

ILLINOIS IN GENERAL

